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BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY,

AND

AMERICAN REMEMBRANCER.

REYNOLDS, (SIR JOSHUA) the most celebrated painter which England has produced, was born on the 16th of July, 1723, at Plympton, in Devonshire. His father, who was minister of the parish, and master of the grammar school, was much beloved for his benevolence, and respected for his learning by all who knew him. He was fully impressed with the importance of giving a right direction to the minds of children, and was assiduous in the education of his own, among whom, Joshua shone conspicuous, by displaying at a very early period a superiority of genius, and the rudiments of a correct taste. Unlike other boys, who generally content themselves with giving a literal explanation of their author, unmindful of his beauties or his faults, young Reynolds attended to both these, displaying a happy knowledge of what he read, and entering with ardour into the spirit of his author. He discovered likewise talents for composition, and a natural propensity to drawing, in which his friends and intimates thought him qualified to excel.

Emulation was a distinguishing feature of his mind, which his father perceived with the delight natural to a pa-

rent, and designing him for the church, in which he hoped his talents might raise him to eminence, he sent him to one of the Universities. Soon after this period, by the perusal of Richardson's theory of painting, he conceived such a fondness for the art, that he determined to make it his profession through life. By his earnest solicitations, his father changed his design of educating him for the church, and sent him to London, where, in 1742 he became a pupil to Mr. Hudson, who, though not himself an eminent painter, has been preceptor to several who afterwards excelled in the art. One of the first advices which Mr. Reynolds received from his master, was to copy carefully Gnercino's drawings. This he did with so much skill, that many of the copies are said to be now preserved in the cabinets of the curious as the originals of that great master.

About the year 1749, he went to Italy under the auspices, and in the company of the late lord (then commodore) Keppel, who was appointed to the command of the British Squadron in the Mediterranean. In this garden of the world, the magic seat of the arts, he visited the schools of the great masters, studied the productions of different ages, and contemplated with unwearied attention, the various beauties which characterize each. The advantage which he reaped from his labours while in Italy, is known to all the world.

After a residence of about two years, in which time he studied the language as well as the arts of the country with great success, he returned to England, improved by travel and refined by education. On his way to London, from the port where he landed, he accidentally found in the Inn where he lodged, Johnson's life of Savage; and was so taken with the charms of composition, and the masterly delineation of character displayed in that performance, that, having begun to read it while leaning with his arm on the chimney-piece, he continued in that attitude, insensible of pain, till he could scarcely raise his hand to his head. From admi-

ration of the work he was naturally led to seek for an acquaintance with its author, who continued to be one of his sincerest admirers and warmest friends, till 1784, when they were separated by the death of Dr. Johnson.

The first piece which distinguished him after his return to England, was a full length portrait of Commodore Keppel, which in the polite circles was spoken of in terms of the highest encomium, and which testified to what a degree of eminence he had arrived in his profession. He next produced a portrait of lord Edgewcombe, and a few others, which at once introduced him to the first business in portrait-painting, and he cultivated that branch of the art with such success as forever to establish his fame with every description of refined society.

Having painted some of the greatest beauties of the age, the polite world flocked to see the graces and the charms of his pencil; and he soon became the most fashionable painter, not only in England, but throughout Europe.

He has indeed preserved the resemblance of so many illustrious characters that we feel the less regret for his having left behind him so few historical paintings; tho' the pieces of that kind which he has left prove him to have been qualified to excel in that department also. The number of his historical pieces which have been preserved amounts to 59, a list of which may be seen in the European Magazine, and in the 16th volume of the Encyclopædia Britannica. The only landscape, perhaps, which he ever painted, except those which compose the back grounds of many of his portraits, is "A view on the Thames from Richmond," which in 1784, was exhibited by the society for promoting painting and design in Liverpool.

In 1764, Mr. Reynolds had the merit of being the first promoter of that club, which, having long existed without a name, became at length distinguished by the appellation of the *Literary Club*. Upon the foundation

of the royal academy of painting, sculpture, and architecture, he was appointed president; and his acknowledged excellence in his profession rendered the appointment acceptable to all lovers of the arts. To add to the dignity of the new institution, his majesty conferred on the president the honour of knighthood; and Sir Joshua delivered his first discourse at the opening of the academy, Jan. 2, 1769. The merit of that discourse has been universally admitted among painters; but it contains some directions relative to the proper mode of prosecuting their studies, to which every student of every art would do well to attend. “I would chiefly recommend (says he) that an implicit obedience to the *rules of art*, as established by the practice of the great masters, should be exacted from the young students. That those models which have passed through the approbation of ages, should be considered by them as perfect and infallible guides; as subjects for their imitation, not their criticism. I am confident that this is the only efficacious method of making a progress in the arts; and that he who sets out with doubting, will find life finished before he becomes master of the rudiments. For it may be laid down as a maxim, that he who begins by presuming on his own sense, has ended his studies as soon as he has commenced them. Every opportunity, therefore, should be taken to discountenance that false and vulgar opinion, that rules are the fetters of genius. They are fitters only to men of no genius, as that armour which, upon the strong, becomes an ornament and a defence, upon the weak and misshapen turns into a load, and cripples the body which it was meant to protect.”

Each succeeding year, upon the distribution of the prizes, Sir Joshua delivered to the students a discourse of equal merit with this; and perhaps we do not hazard too much when we say, that, from the whole collected, the lover of the belles lettres and the fine arts will acquire juster notions of what is meant by taste in general, and better rules for acquiring a correct taste, than from

multitudes of those volumes which have been professedly written on the subject.

In the autumn of 1785, Sir Joshua went to Brussels, where he expended about 4400 dollars on the purchase of paintings, which, having been taken from the different monasteries and religious houses in Flanders and Germany, were then exposed to sale by command of the Emperor Joseph. Gainsborough and Sir Joshua had engaged to take each other's portrait, and the canvases of both being actually stretched, Sir Joshua gave one sitting to his distinguished rival; but to the lasting regret of every admirer of the art, the sudden death of the latter, put an end to all further progress.

In 1790, he was desirous of procuring the vacant professorship of perspective in the royal academy of which he was president, for Mr. Bonomi, an Italian architect; but as that artist had not yet been elected an associate, he of course was not an academician; and it was necessary to raise him to those stations before he could be chosen a professor. Mr. Gilpin was his competitor for the associateship, and upon balloting, the votes were found to be equal, but the president by his casting vote decided the election in favour of his friend, Bonomi, who was thus raised so far towards a professorship. Soon afterwards, an academic seat becoming vacant, Sir Joshua exerted all his influence to obtain it for his friend; but finding himself outvoted by a majority of two to one, he quitted the chair with great dissatisfaction, and the next day sent to the secretary of the academy a formal resignation of the office, which for twenty-one years he had filled with honour to himself and his country. His indignation, however, having subsided, he suffered himself to be prevailed upon to return to the chair, which within a year and a half he was desirous again to quit for a better reason.

Finding a disease of languor, occasioned by an enlargement of the liver, to which he had for some time been subject, increase upon him, and daily expecting

the total loss of sight, he wrote a letter to the society, intimating his intention to resign the office of president on account of bodily infirmities, which disabled him from executing the duties of it to his own satisfaction. The academicians received this intelligence with the respectful concern due to the talents and virtues of their president; and either then did enter, or designed to enter into a resolution, honourable to all parties, that a deputation from the whole body of the academy should wait upon him, and inform him of their wish, that the authority and privileges of president might be his during life; declaring their willingness to permit the performance of any of its duties which might be irksome to him, by a deputy.

From this time, Sir Joshua never painted more. The last effort of his pencil was the portrait of the honourable Charles James Fox, which was executed in his best style, and shews that his fancy, his imagination, and his other great powers in the art which he possessed, remained unimpaired to the end of his life.

On Thursday, February 23d, 1792, the world was deprived of this amiable man and excellent artist, at the age of 68 years; a man than whom no one, according to Dr. Johnson, had passed through life, with more observation of men and manners. The following character of him is said to be the production of Mr. Burke:

“His illness was long, but borne with a mild and cheerful fortitude, without the least mixture of any thing irritable or querulous, agreeably to the placid and even tenor of his own life. He had, from the beginning of his malady, a distinct view of his dissolution, which he contemplated with that entire composure, which nothing but the innocence, integrity, and usefulness of his life, and an unaffected submission to the will of providence, could bestow. In this situation, he had every consolation from family tenderness, which his tenderness to his family had always merited.

“Sir Joshua Reynolds was, on very many accounts,

one of the most memorable men of his time. He was the first Englishman who added the praise of the elegant arts, to the other glories of his country. In taste, in grace, in facility, in happy invention, and in the richness and harmony of colouring, he was equal to the great masters of the renowned ages. In portrait, he went beyond them; for he communicated to that description of the art, in which English artists are the most engaged, a variety, a fancy, and a dignity, derived from the higher branches, which even those who professed them in a superior manner, did not always preserve, when they delineated individual nature. His portraits remind the spectator, of the invention of history, and the amenity of landscape. In painting portraits, he appears not to be raised upon that platform, but to descend to it from a higher sphere, his paintings illustrate his lessons, and his lessons seem to be derived from his paintings. He possessed the theory as perfectly as the practice of his art. To be such a painter, he was a profound and penetrating philosopher.

“ In the full happiness of foreign and domestic fame, admired by the expert in art, and by the learned in science, courted by the great, caressed by sovereign powers, and celebrated by distinguished poets, his native humility, modesty, and candour, never forsook him, even on surprise or provocation; nor was the least degree of arrogance or assumption visible to the most scrutinizing eye, in any part of his conduct or discourse.

“ His talents of every kind—powerful from nature, and not meanly cultivated in letters—his social virtues, in all the relations and all the habitudes of life, rendered him the centre of a very great and unparalleled variety of agreeable societies, which will be dissipated by his death. He had too much merit not to excite some jealousy, too much innocence to provoke any enmity. The loss of no man of his time, can be felt with more sincere, general, and unmixed sorrow.”

RICHARDSON, (SAMUEL) a celebrated Romance writer, was born 1688, in Derbyshire. He received a private education at a grammar school in the neighbourhood of his native place, and his original destination was for the church. By some cause, however, with which we are not made acquainted, his first intention was changed, and he became an apprentice to a printer. After the expiration of his apprenticeship, he exercised his profession for a great number of years with the highest reputation. He printed for sometime, "The True Briton," a factious paper, edited by the witty, but wicked Duke of Wharton, with whom Richardson was much connected, and by whom he was favoured, their sentiments and views, both moral and political, were perhaps as dissimilar as two beings of the same species could entertain. He soon discontinued the publication of Wharton's paper, a privilege which he had sufficient foresight to reserve to himself whenever any piece should be offered, which he might apprehend would endanger his safety. He stopped at the 6th number, which was by some considered as his own production. He afterwards was printer of two other papers at different times, "The Daily Journal," and "The Daily Gazetteer." Through the interest of his friend, Mr. Speaker Onslow, he was employed to print the first edition of "The Journals of the House of Commons." In 1754, he was master of the company of Stationers. In 1760, he purchased a moiety of the patent of law-printer, and carried on that branch of business in company with Miss Catharine Lintot.

He spent all the time he could steal from the pressure of business, at his country retirement which was first at North-End near Hammersmith, and afterwards at Parson's Green. Here he delighted to entertain his friends, and he had many of both sexes. By his unaffected cheerfulness, and his incessant attention to the wishes of others, he proved that he was never so happy as when he made them so. He was, in short, the

Grandison of his own fancy, dispensing comforts and loaded with blessings throughout his narrow sphere.

By many family misfortunes, and the effects produced by revolving in his mind the characters and situations which he has so pathetically painted in his writings, his nerves, weak by nature, and rendered still more so by the susceptibility of his heart, became disordered to such a degree, that he was subject to frequent vertiges, and sometimes was obliged to support himself from falling, by his cane which he carried under his cloak. This disorder at length terminated in an apoplexy, which on the 4th of July, 1761, at the age of 72, deprived the world of a man whose amiable disposition, and originality of genius have perhaps never been surpassed.

He was the inventor of a species of novels, which has since been imitated with great success, in the form of familiar letters ; a kind of writing which, as it must often approach and sometimes run into colloquial discourse, seems well adapted to the conveyance of moral instruction which should be rendered intelligible to every capacity. It lies under one objection however which is not easily obviated. As it must be divided into short chapters, the frequent recurrence of the same ideas, and similar phrases which cannot well be avoided in a series of letters, and which have not the least connection with the story ; distracts the memory and tires the patience. In this respect, the common form of narrative with most readers, receives the preference. It is generally allowed, however, that the epistolary kind enlivens the history, and introduces the reader to a greater familiarity with the characters, than the purely narrative ; and when the latter is interspersed, as it too frequently is, with tedious digressions, and descriptions of unimportant characters, it becomes more irksome than the former with all its unmeaning formalities.

It has often been objected to Richardson's novels in
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general, that his characters are no where to be found in real life; that his pictures of moral excellence are strained above the reach of frail humanity, and that by creating false ideas of men and manners, which, as they dazzle, they will not fail to interest; disturb the quietness, and break the contentment so essential to the happiness of humbler life. This objection is rather imaginary than real. For it is far from being true, that characters which are raised above our imitation, furnish no hints for improvement. If men are not displayed as they are, they are taught what they ought to be, and by fixing their view on an object far beyond their attainment, they would be likely to reach a much higher point of excellence, than by choosing their model within the limits of human frailty.

In spite of all speculative opinions, which, indeed have very little influence upon practice, the most eminent writers of every country have paid their tribute to the talents of Richardson, whose works have been published in almost every language and country in Europe. They have been greatly admired notwithstanding every dissimilitude of manners, and every disadvantage of translation. M. Diderot, a late celebrated French author, speaking of the means employed to move the passions, in his essay on Didactic Poetry, mentions Richardson as a perfect master of that art. "How striking, says he, how pathetic are his descriptions! His personages, though silent, are alive before me; and of those who speak, the actions are still more affecting than the words." The famous John James Rousseau, speaking in his letter to M. de Alembert, of Richardson's novels, asserts, that "nothing was ever written equal to, or approaching them, in any language." Mr. Aaron Hill also calls his Pamela, "a delightful nursery of virtue." Dr. Wharton speaks thus of Clementina, "Of all representations of madness, that of Clementina, in the history of Sir Charles Grandison, is the most deeply interesting. I know not whether even the madness of Lear is wrought up,

and expressed, by so many little strokes of nature and passion. It is absolute pedantry to prefer and compare the madness of Orestes in Euripides to that of Clementina." Dr. Johnson who will not be suspected of blind partiality, observes, in his introduction to the 97th number of the Rambler, that the reader was indebted for that day's entertainment, to an author, "from whom the age has received great favours, who has enlarged the knowledge of human nature, and taught the passions to move at the command of virtue;" and in his life of Rowe, he says, "The Character of Lothario seems to have been expanded by Richardson into that of Lovelace; but he has excelled the original in the moral effect of the fiction. Lothario, with gaiety which cannot be hated, and bravery which cannot be despised, retains too much of the spectator's kindness. It was in the power of Richardson alone to teach us at once, esteem and detestation; to make virtuous resentment overpower all the benevolence which wit, and elegance, and courage naturally excite; and to lose at last the hero in the villain."—Dr. Young very pertinently observed, that Mr. Richardson, with the mere advantages of nature, improved by a very moderate progress in education, struck out at once, and of his own accord, into a new province of writing, in which he succeeded to admiration. And what is more remarkable, that he not only began, but finished, the plan on which he set out, leaving no room for any one after him to render it more complete: and that not one of the various writers that have ever since attempted to imitate him, has in any respect equalled, or at all approached near him. This kind of romance is peculiarly his own; and I consider him (continues the doctor,) as a truly great natural genius; as great and super-eminent in his way, as Shakespeare and Milton were in theirs."

It must, however, be acknowledged, after this spontaneous and highly honourable tribute, that if Mr. Richardson had been less diffuse and less circumstan-

tial, he would have been more pleasing, and consequently more useful. This is particularly true with regard to his Pamela. By minute details and unprofitable circumitions, the story is spun out beyond the utmost stretch of ordinary attention. When we have arrived at the middle, we have forgotten the beginning, and when we have toiled to the conclusion, we search our memory in vain for the intermediate turns and windings which have led us through the mazy passage. We are forced out of our way when we wish to go directly forward, and without knowing why. During the perusal, we have frequent occasions for the exercise of patience, which a writer, and above all others, a novelist should never force into action. We do not sit down to a novel, as we do to a treatise on mathematics, or natural philosophy. From the latter ; we expect profit, from the former we expect pleasure, and if we are not pleased, we are apt to consider the profit as not worth the labour. It is not enough to recommend virtue ; to give effect to the advice, she should be recommended in a manner which shall interest without perplexing, and entice us forward, without fatiguing. In Pamela, the pictures are too much crowded and mingled, to be distinct, and what is not distinct, leaves on the mind a faint impresson. We rise from Pamela, as from a feast ; loaded with a great variety of meats and excellent sauce, but we rise without the least inclination to turn to it a second time.



RICHARDSON, (JONATHAN) a celebrated painter of heads, was born about the year 1665, and against his inclination was placed by his father-in-law apprentice to a scrivener, with whom he lived six years ; when having obtained his freedom by the death of his master, he followed the bent of his disposition, and at 20 years old became the disciple of Riley, with whom he lived some years, whose niece he married, and of

whose manners he acquired enough to maintain a solid and lasting reputation, even during the lives of Kneller and Dahl, and to remain at the head of the profession when they went off the stage.

In his colouring, there is strength, roundness and boldness; but his men want dignity, and his women grace. The good sense of the nation is characterised in his portraits, from which, you may see that he lived in an age when neither enthusiasm nor servility was predominant. Yet with a pencil so firm, possessed of a numerous and excellent collection of drawings, full of the theory, and profound in reflections on his art, he drew nothing well below the head, and was void of imagination. His attitudes, draperies and back-grounds are insipid and unmeaning; so ill did he apply to his own practice the sagacious rules and hints he bestowed on others. Though he wrote with fire and judgment, his paintings owed little to either. No man dived deeper into the inexhaustible stores of Raphael, or was more smitten with the native lustre of Vandyck. Yet though capable of tasting the elevation of the one, and the elegance of the other, he could never contrive to see with their eyes, when he was to copy nature himself. One wonders that he could comment upon their works so well, and imitate them so little.

He quitted business some years before his death, but his temperance and virtue contributed to prolong his life to a great length in the full enjoyment of his understanding, and in the felicity of domestic friendship. He had had a paralytic stroke which affected his arm, but never disabled him from his customary walks and exercises. He had been in St. James' Park, and on his return home, died suddenly at his house in Queen-Square, May 28, 1745, when he had passed the eightieth year of his age. He left a son and four daughters, one of whom was married to his pupil, Mr. Hudson, the preceptor of Reynolds, and another to Mr. Grigson, an eminent attorney. The taste and learning of the son, and the harmony in which

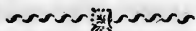
he lived with his father, are visible in the joint works they composed. The father, in 1719, published two discourses: 1. "An Essay on the whole art of Criticism, as it relates to Painting." 2. "An Argument in Behalf of the Science of a Connoissance," bound in one vol. 8vo. In 1722, appeared an account of some of the statues, bas-reliefs, drawings, and pictures, in Italy, &c. with remarks by Mr. Richardson, senior and junior. The son made the journey; and from his notes, letters, and observations, they both at his return, compiled this valuable work. As the father was a formal man, with a slow but loud and sonorous voice, and, in truth, with some affectation in his manners; and as there is much singularity in his style and expression, these peculiarities (for they were scarcely faults) struck superficial readers, and between the laughers and the envious, the book was much ridiculed. Yet both this and his Essay on Criticism are full of matter, good sense, and instruction; and the very quaintness of some expressions, and their laboured novelty, shew the difficulty the author had to convey mere visible ideas through the medium of language. Those works remind one of Cibber's inimitable treatise on the stage; when an author writes, and his own profession feels it profoundly, and is sensible his readers do not, he is not only excusable, but meritorious, for illuminating the subject by new metaphors, or bolder figures than ordinary. He is the coxcomb that sneers, not he that instructs, in appropriated diction.

If these authors were censured when conversant within their own circle, it was not to be expected they would be treated with greater indulgence when they ventured into a sister region. In 1734, they published a very thick octavo, containing explanatory notes and remarks on Milton's *Paradise Lost*, with the life of the author, and a discourse on the poem. Again were the good sense, the judicious criticisms, and the sentiment that broke forth in this work, forgotten in the singularities that distinguished it. The father having

said in apology for being little conversant in classical literature, that he had looked into it through his son. Hogarth, whom a quibble could furnish with wit, drew the father peeping through the nether end of a telescope, with which his son was perforated, at a Virgil aloft on a shelf. Yet how forcibly Richardson entered into the spirit of his author, appears from his comprehensive expression, that "Milton was an ancient, born two thousand years after his time." His writings are a memorable proof of the danger of deviating from common opinions. The greatest or the best man will always be laughed at in an awkward dress. The world will have its own way, which is to ridicule those who depart from its established customs. This practice, whether right or wrong, shews how necessary it is for a man to please, who seeks to be useful; for, in the eyes of the world, the best *matter* will not compensate for singularity of *manner*.

Richardson was as incapable of reaching the sublime or harmonious in poetry, as in painting; though so capable of illustrating them in both. Some specimens of verse which he has given us here and there in his works, excite no curiosity for more, though he informs us in his Milton, that, if painting had been his wife, poetry had been his secret concubine.

Besides his pictures and commentaries, there remain a few etchings by his hand, particularly two or three of Milton, and his own head. The sale of his collection of drawings, in February, 1747, lasted 18 days, and produced about 9155 50-100 dolls. his pictures about 3111 dolls. Many of the drawings were bought by Mr. Hudson, his son-in-law.



RICHLIEU, (JOHN ARMAND DU PLESSIS DE) cardinal of Richlieu and Fronzac, bishop of Lucon, &c. was born at Paris in 1585. He was a man of excellent parts, and he went through his classical stu-

dies with great reputation as a scholar. After he had taken his degrees at the Sorbonne, he went to Rome, and, at the age of twenty-two, had the address to obtain from Pope Paul V. a dispensation to enjoy the bishopric of Lucon. After his return to France, he applied himself to preaching, and acquired so high a reputation in his profession, that the queen, Mary de Medicis, gave him the office of almoner to her household. Upon the death of the marquis d'Ancre, which produced a revolution in the state affairs, Richlieu retired to Avignon, where he employed himself in composing books of controversy and piety. In 1622, the king recalled him to court, and created him a cardinal. Two years afterwards, he was appointed first minister of state, and grand-master of the navigation. In 1626, the island of Rhee was preserved by his care, and Rochelle was taken, principally by means of his having shut up the harbour by that famous dyke which he ordered to be made there. He accompanied the king to the siege of Casal, and contributed much to the raising of it in 1629. He compelled the Huguenots to make a peace at Alets, which occasioned the ruin of that party. He relieved Pamerol and succoured Casal which was besieged by Spinola. In the mean time, the nobles complained of his conduct, and endeavoured to persuade the king to discard him. The cardinal, unmoved by their intrigues and calumnies, prevented the execution of what was thought to be determined against him, by the force of his reasoning; so that, instead of being discarded, he from that time became more powerful than ever. He inflicted the same punishment upon his enemies, which they designed for him, and the day which produced their defeat, so glorious to cardinal Richlieu, was called the *day of dupes*. This able minister had, from that time, a great ascendancy over the king; and he now resolved to humble the excessive pride of the house of Austria. For this purpose, he concluded a treaty with Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, for carrying the war into the

heart of Germany. He made a league with the Duke of Bavaria, secured Lorraine, and by his address and influence sowed division among the princes of the empire, so that some of them took up arms against the emperor. He entered into a treaty with the Dutch to continue the war against Spain, favoured the Catalans and Portuguese till they shook off the Spanish yoke, and, in short, so completely accomplished his design by the measures he adopted and executed, that he thought of concluding the war by a treaty of peace, when he was prevented from enjoying the fruits of his successes, by his death, December 4, 1642, aged 58. He was interred in the Sorbonne, where a magnificent mausoleum is erected to his memory. This great politician made the arts and sciences to flourish; formed the botanical garden at Paris, called the King's Garden; founded the French Academy; established the royal printing-house; erected the palace afterwards called Le Palais Royal, which he presented to the king; and rebuilt the Sorbonne, with a magnificence truly royal. Besides his books of controversy and of piety; there go under his name, A Journal, in 2v. 12mo.; and a Political Testament, in 12mo.; all treating of Political Subjects. Cardinal Mazarine took up Richelieu's plan, and completed many schemes which he had left unfinished.



RIDLEY, (DR. NICHOLAS) was of an ancient family and born about the year 1500, in Tynedale, near the Scotch borders in Northumberland. He was one of the principal instruments of the reformation, and suffered death for it in the time of Queen Mary.

The first part of his education he received at Newcastle upon Tyne, and at the age of eighteen, was sent by his uncle, Dr. Robert Ridley, who agreed to bear all charges, to Pembroke-Hall in Cambridge, about the time Luther was preaching against indulgences.

in Germany. Here in a short time he became a proficient in the Latin and Greek languages; and likewise studied the philosophy and theology of the schools, a science, which at that time, was the most fashionable. His reputation gained ground so fast, as to procure him the esteem of all the other Universities there, as well as of his own; for in 1524, the master and fellows of University College in Oxford, invited him to accept of an exhibition, founded by Walter Skyrley, bishop of Durham, which he declined. The next year he took the degrees, and was appointed by the College their general agent, in some causes relating to it. His uncle was now willing to add to his attainments, the advantages of travelling, and the improvement of foreign Universities; and as his studies were directed to divinity, he sent him to spend some time with the electors of the Sorbonne at Paris, and afterwards among the professors of Lorrain. After having staid three years abroad, he thought it would be to his advantage to return home, and re-commence his theological studies. At the time when the important point of the pope's supremacy came before them to be examined upon the authority of scripture, he was senior proctor of the university. And, after thorough examination, they came to a fixed resolution, "That the Bishop of Rome had no more authority or jurisdiction derived to him from God, in this kingdom of England, than any other foreign bishop." This was signed in the name of the university by Simon Heynes, vice-chancellor, Nicholas Ridley, and Richard Wilkes, proctors. In 1536 his uncle died, but his education and improvements soon recommended him to another and greater patron, Dr. Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury, who made him his domestic chaplain, and presented him to the Vicarage of Herne, in East Kent; where he preached the doctrine of the reformation. In 1540, having commenced Doctor of Divinity, he was made king's chaplain; and the same year was elected master of his college in Cambridge. Soon after, Ridley was col-

lated to a prebend in the church of Canterbury, and it was not long before he was accused in the bishops court, at the request of bishop Gardiner, for preaching against the doctrine of the Six Articles. The matter being referred to Cranmer, Ridley was acquitted. In 1545, he was made a prebendary of Westminster-Abbey, and in 1547, was presented, by the fellows of Pembroke-Hall, to the living of Soham, in the diocese of Norwich, and the same year was consecrated bishop of Rochester. In 1550, he was translated to the see of London, in which year he was one of the commissioners for examining bishop Gardiner, and concurred in his deprivation. In the year 1552, our prelate returning from Cambridge, unfortunately for himself, paid a visit to the princess, afterwards queen Mary; to whom, prompted by his zeal for reformation, he expressed himself with too much freedom, as it afterwards proved, for she was scarcely seated on the throne, when Ridley was doomed a victim to her revenge. With Cranmer and Latimer he was burnt at Oxford, on the 16th of October, 1555. The first book he wrote, was "A Treatise Concerning Images in Churches." The second, "Brief Declarations of the Lord's Supper;" Third, "Certain Godly and Comfortable Conference between Bishop Ridley, and Mr. Hugh Latimer, during their Imprisonment;" Fourth, "A Comparison between the Comfortable Doctrine of the Gospel, and the Traditions of the Popish Religion;" besides which, he wrote many other works, but we cannot learn whether they were ever published or not.



RIENZI, (NICHOLAS GABRINI DE) was born at Rome, in the 14th century, and was the son of a mean vintner, named Lawrence Gabrini, and Magdalen, a laundress. But Nicholas Rienzi, by which appellation he was commonly known, did not form his sentiments

from the meanness of his birth. He possessed a good natural understanding, to which he joined an uncommon assiduity, and was well versed in ancient literature. Having formed the most exalted ideas of the justice, liberty, and grandeur of the old Romans, he persuaded not only himself, but the credulous mob, who had become his followers, that he should one day be the restorer of the Roman republic. He was nominated one of the deputies, which were sent by the Romans, to Pope Clement VI. who resided at Avignon. At the first audience, the papal court was charmed by his eloquence and the sprightliness of his conversation. Encouraged by the effects which he produced, he one day took the liberty to tell the Pope, that the grandees of Rome were avowed robbers, public thieves, infamous adulterers, and illustrious profligates, who by their example authorised the most horrid crimes. To them he attributed the desolation of Rome, of which he drew so striking a picture that his holiness was moved, and highly incensed against the Roman nobility. Cardinal Colonna, who was in general a lover of real merit, considered these reproaches reflecting upon some of his family; and therefore took means to disgrace Rienzi, who in consequence fell into extreme poverty, vexation and sickness, which reduced him to such a state of misery that he was carried to a hospital. In a short time, however, the same hand that had depressed, was extended to raise him up again. The Cardinal, by nature full of compassion and repenting of his severity towards Rienzi, restored him to the favour of the Pope, by assuring his holiness that he was a good man, and a great partizan of justice and equity. The Pope in order to convince him that his esteem and confidence had been strengthened by his patience under adversity, created him apostolic notary, and sent him back to Rome loaded with honours. His subsequent conduct, however, shewed that he retained more of resentment than gratitude. Upon his arrival at Rome, he entered upon the execution of his office, in which, by affability, candour,

assiduity, and impartiality, in the administration of justice, he attained an eminent degree of popularity; which he still heightened with the multitude, by continual invectives against the great, whom he determined to render as odious as possible; till, at length, for the freedom and intemperate severity of his censures, he was severely reprimanded and deprived of his office. He continued, however, to inveigh against the prevailing licentiousness, though he conducted himself with more caution. From this time his efforts were unremitted to inspire the people with a fondness for their ancient liberties, and an abhorrence for the oppressions and the oppressors under which they then suffered.

The nobility affected to regard him as a mad man, while the people carressed him as their protector.

The senate had no suspicions of a man whom they judged to have neither ability nor interest, though some of the grandees had already come into his views. At length he ventured to declare himself to those whom he believed to be malcontents, and presented them a paper superscribed "An oath to procure the good establishment;" which he obliged them to subscribe and swear to, before he dismissed them. He had the address to obtain the tacit sanction of the Pope's vicar, to his projects, which was considered as a masterly stroke of policy. He pretended that all he did was through the inspiration of the Holy Ghost, thus adding the weight of superstition to the prejudice which already existed in favour of his ostensible designs.

The 20th of May, which was Whitsunday, he fixed for the execution of his plan. About 9 o'clock, on the day appointed, he came out of the church bare-headed, accompanied by the vicar, and surrounded by an hundred armed men. The gentlemen conspirators carried three standards before him, on which were wrought devices intimating, that his design was to re-establish liberty, justice, and peace. Thus attended, he proceeded directly to the capitol; mounted the ros-

trum, and with great energy, expatiated on the miseries to which the Romans were reduced, declared that the hour of emancipation had come, and that for the service of the Holy Father and the safety of the people, he was ready to offer himself as their deliverer, regardless of consequences. He then ordered the laws of what he styled the good establishment to be read, and engaged shortly to establish them in all their primitive excellence. The Romans, allured by the hope of gain, and enraptured with the pleasing ideas of a liberty to which they had so long been strangers, entered into the fanaticism of Rienzi, with a zeal equal to his own. They resumed the pretended authority of the ancient Romans; declared him their sovereign; granted him the power of life and death, of rewards and punishments, of enacting and repealing laws, of treating with foreign powers, and in short, gave him supreme authority over the extensive territories of the old republic. Rienzi, now arrived at the summit of his wishes, kept his artifice concealed beneath a deep veil. He declared himself to be unwilling to accept their offers, but upon two conditions: the first was, that they should appoint the pope's vicar, (the Bishop of Oviato) his co-partner in power; the second, that the Pope's consent should be granted him, which, he informed them, he should be able to obtain. By these conditions he avoided the danger of assuming power without the consent of the holy father, and at the same time, he well knew, that the vicar would enjoy a title without authority. The people agreed to the conditions, and, as he foresaw, paid all the honour to him. The Bishop was a mere shadow in the view of the people, and a veil which screened his enterprizes from the eyes of the people. Rienzi was seated in his triumphal car, surrounded by the multitude who rung his praises as far as their united acclamations could reach. After dismissing them replete with joy and hope, he seized upon the palace, turned out the senate, and immediately began to dictate his laws in the capitol. His election, though not very pleasing to the pope, re-

ceived his ratification, but Reinzi determined to obtain a title, independent of the papal prerogative. Well acquainted with the Roman history, he knew the extent of the tribunial authority; and as he owed his elevation to the people, he chose to hold his title from them also. He asked them the title of their magistrate, which was bestowed upon him and his co-partner, with the addition of deliverers of their country. Reinzi's behaviour in his new dignities, was at first calculated to command respect and esteem, not only from the Romans themselves, but from all the neighbouring states. After a short time, however, riches softened, power dazzled, the pomp of his cavalcades animated his mind, and created ideas commensurate with those of princes born to empire. Luxury invaded his table, and tyranny took possession of his heart. The pope conceived an opinion that his designs were inconsistent with the interests of the holy see; and the nobles, whose power and influence it had been his constant endeavour to depress, conspired against him. The partiality of the people also, disappointed of their fond expectations, had greatly diminished, and Reinzi was forced to relinquish an authority which he had possessed but little more than six months. He was obliged to fly precipitately, and to assume various disguises to deceive his pursuers.

He applied to the pope for his protection, but it was refused to him. Destitute of resource, his despair suggested a step, which was conformable to that rashness which had so often marked his conduct, and the consequences of which, he perhaps foresaw, would prove fatal to him. He went to Prague, and delivered himself up to Charles, king of the Romans, whom the year before he had summoned to his tribunal, and who, delivered him to the pope already highly incensed against him. He was sent to Avignon, and there thrown into prison, where he remained three years.

He afterwards obtained his enlargement, by the disturbances and diversity of interests excited in Italy by

the number of petty princes who has established themselves in the ecclesiastical territories, and even at Rome.

Pope Innocent VI. the successor of Clement, sensible that the Romans still entertained an affection for Rienzi, and believing that the punishment he had already suffered, would teach him to act with more moderation ; not only secured to him his liberty, but appointed him governor and senator of Rome.

Many obstacles lay in the way to his newly acquired authority, all of which, however, he at length surmounted, and peace was apparently restored between him and his enemies. But giving a loose to his passions, which were by nature immoderately warm, and believing he now had an opportunity to gratify his resentments, he excited so general an indignation against himself, that he was murdered on the 8th of October, 1354.



RIGBY, (RICHARD) born about the year 1722, was the son of a woollen-draper, in Pater-Noster-Rowe, London ; who, through the patronage of Sir John and Sir Joseph Eyles, was appointed by the South-Sea Company, as their agent, under the assiento contract with the king of Spain. By the profits of this lucrative employment, he was enabled to purchase Misley-Hall, near Manningtree, in Essex ; an estate, the rent-roll of which amounted to about 4891 dolls. a year. He died in 1730, and was succeeded in this estate, by his only son, Richard, who, after having completed his academical studies, visited the principal courts of Europe, during his minority ; and in his 21st year, returned to England, to take possession of his patrimony.

He was soon after prevailed upon to offer himself as a candidate for Sudbury, in Suffolk, and after a violent and expensive opposition, he was returned a Member of Parliament for that place. A general election suc-

succeeded, and he had to support another contest equally violent and expensive, and attended with the same success. About the same time, he became member of the fashionable club at White's Tavern, where he was involved in further pecuniary embarrassments. Moving, however, in the highest grades of polite life, with every recommendation which could arise from strong, manly talents, and an insinuating address, the leaders of the contending parties did not fail to use every effort in their power, to enlist him under their respective banners. Frederick, Prince of Wales, was among the foremost to cultivate his acquaintance ; he personally invited him to his Levees, at Leicester-house, and became so much pleased with his society, that, without solicitation, he promised to appoint him a gentleman of his bed-chamber, on the first vacancy in that office. A vacancy happened not long after, but it was filled by the appointment of another person. Rigby resented this unjust treatment, in a manner which shewed great elevation of spirit. The Prince himself was sensible that he had done him injustice, and he offered him a *douceur*, as a temporary compensation. This was rejected nearly in the following terms : “ I shall never receive pay for a service of which I am deemed unworthy : but rather think it my duty, to retire from a court, where honour, I find, has no tie.” He never entered Leicester-house again.

Not long afterwards he became attached to the late Duke of Bedford ; but his intimacy with that illustrious family did not arise, as it had been reported, from his having protected his grace from personal insults at Litchfield races ; that service was the effect, not the cause of their friendship, as it was rendered some years after their first acquaintance. The Duke had sufficient penetration to discover, and generosity to acknowledge the merit of Mr. Rigby, he was struck with the quickness of his parts, and charmed with the frankness of his manners. Finding that he was much embarrassed in his affairs, with the greatest delicacy, he advan-

ced him a loan, sufficient not only to discharge the incumbrances of his estate, but to rescue him from the distress of some annuities into which his necessities had driven him. Two years afterwards, when the Duke was appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland, he thought of no person so capable of managing the Irish House of Commons, as his friend Rigby, whom he accordingly appointed secretary to the vice gerency. Notwithstanding the turbulence of the times, the Irish affairs were conducted so much to the royal satisfaction, that the King gave Mr. Rigby, the mastership of the rolls in that kingdom; a sinecure, productive of considerable emoluments. For the remainder of his life, the Duke of Bedford never acted in any important concern, either public or private, without the advice of Mr. Rigby; he constantly returned him member of parliament for his Borough of Travistock; appointed him one of his executors and trustees during the minority of the present duke; and, at his death, left him as a legacy, the money which he had so liberally advanced him upon bond.

In 1763, Mr. Rigby was sworn a privy-counsellor of Great-Britain, the Duke of Grafton being then Prime Minister. In 1768, he was appointed one of the vice-treasurers of Ireland, another sinecure, worth about 13,335 dollars. This he resigned the same year, for a still more lucrative employment, that of pay-master-general of the forces; an office worth at least 71,111 dollars a year. This office he held till the year 1782; so that, for the space of 14 years, he was in possession of places which produced an annual income of 88,891 dollars. The American war proved an unexpected source of wealth to Mr. Rigby; from the expenditure of millions upon military services, so complex, and so detached, immense sums of the public money, according to official custom, were lodged in the hands of the pay-master. This accidental turn of good fortune, however, subjected him, eventually, to a prosecution, for

which no precedent can be found in the political annals of that country.

Mr. Rigby was the first person in administration, who, in the great debates in parliament in 1782, on the American war, insisted upon the necessity of abandoning that war, and of having recourse to a new ministry, who would adopt new measures. The dissolution of Lord North's administration, which was brought about during that year, was the conclusion of Rigby's political existence. To the successive short-lived administrations of the Marquis of Rockingham, and of the Earl of Shelburne, he probably wished no great success. To that of the Duke of Portland, which succeeded them, he was certainly well inclined; for it included Lord North and Mr. Fox; men, to whom, of all others, he was the most strongly attached. But menaces from both quarters had reached him, which were too well founded, not to put him on his guard: a temporary neutrality, therefore, he resolved to observe, naturally expecting by that means to avoid the political rocks of Scylla and Charibdis, upon which he saw himself in danger of striking. His discretion, however, in this instance, proved fruitless. In the fluctuating and desperate politics of that day, when the fate of a ministry turned upon a single voice, he became the marked object of both parties, and, "your vote," or "your money," was the implied language of each, as it prevailed. To what other cause can be attributed the severity with which he was treated on the part of the Crown, and that rancorous spirit which pursued him nearly to his grave? To collect his balances on ministerial demands, was impracticable. The money was widely scattered over the kingdom to relieve the necessities of the fairest characters, whose estates were at that time so depreciated in value, that to compel the payment of their mortgages would have been, in fact, to dispossess them of their patrimonies. In this dilemma, he stated to Parliament his readiness to pay his balances by quick instalments, and to allow five per-cent, interest until they

should be so discharged. The country, with one voice, applauded his conduct, and a compromise took place, by which Mr. Rigby paid 44,445 dollars for the interest of an unsettled balance, though no precedent had ever been cited to warrant such a proceeding.

Mr. Righby died at Bath, April 6, 1788. He was never married, but he left a natural daughter, to whom he bequeathed 22,223 dollars, which, as he had never brought her forward in life, was deemed an ample provision.



ROBERTSON, (WILLIAM) D. D. was born the 16th of October, 1705, in Dublin. His father was a Scotchman, who carried on a linen manufactory there; and his mother's name before marriage was Diana Allen, of a very respectable family, in the bishopric of Durham. William, from his childhood, was of a very tender and delicate constitution; his eyes in particular, were extremely weak, until he was twelve years of age, at which time he was first sent to school. The famous Dr. Francis Hutchinson was his preceptor, who then taught in Dublin, but was soon after made professor of philosophy, in the university of Glasgow. He went from Dr. Hutchinson to that university in 1722, where he remained till he took the degree of M. A. which was in 1725. He had for his tutor, Mr. John Lowdon, professor of philosophy; and attended the lectures of Mr. Ross, professor of humanity; of Mr. Dunlap, professor of Greek; of Mr. Merthland, professor of the Oriental languages; of Mr. Simpson, professor of divinity. In the last mentioned year, a dispute was revived, which had been often agitated before, between Mr. John Sterling the principal and the students, about a right to choose a rector, whose office and power is somewhat like that of the vice-chancellor of Oxford or Cambridge. Mr. Robertson took part with his fellow students, and was

appointed by them, together with William Campbell, Esq. son of Campbell of Marmere, whose family has since succeeded to the estates and titles of Argyll, to wait upon the principal, with a petition signed by more than three-score matriculated students, praying that he would, on the first day of March, according to the statutes, summon an university meeting for the election of a rector; which petition was rejected with contempt. Whereupon, the said William Campbell, in his own name, and in the names of all the petitioners, protested against the principal's refusal, and took instruments in the hands of Cuthbert Stewart, notary-public; and all the petitioners went to the house of Hugh Montgomery, Esq. the unlawful rector, and there Mr. Robertson read aloud the protest against him and his authority. Mr. Robertson, by these proceedings, became the immediate object of indignation, and was the only one of all the subscribers to the petition that was proceeded against. He was cited before the faculty, that is, the principal and professors of the university, of whom the principal was sure of a majority, and, after a trial which lasted several days, had the sentence of expulsion pronounced against him; of which sentence he demanded a copy; by which it appears, that Mr. Robertson was so fully persuaded of the justice of his cause, and the propriety of his proceedings, that he most openly and strenuously acknowledged, and adhered to what he had done. Upon this, Mr. Lowdon, his tutor, and Mr. Dunlap, professor of Greek, wrote letters to Mr. Robertson's father, acquainting him of what had happened, and assuring him that his son had been expelled, not for any crime or immorality, but for appearing very zealous in a dispute about a matter of right, between the principal and the students. These letters Mr. Robertson sent enclosed in one from himself, relating his proceedings and sufferings in a cause which he thought just and right. Upon this, his father desired him to take every step he might think proper, to assert and maintain his own and his fellow students

claims. Hereupon Mr. Robertson went up to London, and presented a memorial to John, duke of Argyll, containing the claims of the students of the university of Glasgow, their proceedings in the vindication of them, and his own particular sufferings in the cause. The duke received him very graciously, but said, that he was so little acquainted with things of this sort, that he should advise him to make application to his brother Archibald, earl of Ilay, who was much better versed than himself, in such matters. He accordingly waited on lord Ilay, who, upon reading the representation of the case, said he would take it into consideration. And after considering, he was so affected with it, that he applied to the king for a commission to visit the university of Glasgow, with full power to examine into, and rectify all abuses therein. In the year 1726, the earl of Ilay with the other visitors, repaired to Glasgow, and, upon a full examination into the several injuries and abuses complained of, they restored to the students the right of electing their rector; called Mr. Sterling, the principal, to a severe account for the public money he had embezzled, which amounted to so much, as to erect many stately edifices for the use of the university; recovered the right of the university to send two gentlemen, upon plentiful exhibitions, to Balliol college, in Oxford; took off the expulsion of Mr. Robertson, and ordered that particularly to be recorded in the proceedings of the commission; annulled the election of the rector who had been named by the principal; and assembled the students, who immediately chose the master of Ross, son of lord Ross, to be their rector, &c. These things so affected Mr. Sterling, that they occasioned his death soon after; but the university revived, and has ever since continued in a flourishing condition.

Lord Ilay had introduced Mr. Robertson to bishop Hoadly, who mentioned him to archbishop Wake, and he was entertained with much civility by those great prelates. As he was then too young to be ad-

mitted into orders, he employed his time while at London, in visiting most of the public libraries, attending public lectures, and improving himself as opportunities offered. In 1727, Dr. John Hoadly, brother to the bishop of Salisbury, was nominated to the united bishoprics of Ferns and Leighlin in Ireland. Mr. Robertson was introduced to him by his brother, and from a love of the natale solum, was desirous to go thither with him. Mr. Robertson then informed the archbishop of Canterbury of his design, and his grace gave him a letter of recommendation to Dr. Goodwin, archbishop of Cashel, who received him in a most friendly manner, but died in a short time after. The first person whom Dr. Hoadly ordained after he was consecrated bishop of Ferns, was Mr. Robertson, whose letters of deacons orders bear date Jan. 14, 1727, and in the February following, the bishop nominated him to the cure of Tullow in the county of Carlow, and here he remained till he was qualified to be ordained as a priest, which took place the tenth of November, 1729, and the next day he was presented by lord Carteret, then lord-lieutenant of Ireland, to the rectory of Ravilly in the county of Carlow, and to the rectory of Kilravelo in the county of Wicklow, and soon after was collated to the vicarages of the said parishes, by the bishop of Ferns. These were the only preferments he had till the year 1738, when Dr. Synge, bishop of Ferns, collated him to the vicarages of Rathmore and Strabor, and the perpetual cure of Rahil, all in the county of Carlow. These together, produced a yearly income of eight hundred and eighty-eight dollars. But as almost the whole lands of these parishes were employed in pasture, the tithes would have amounted to more than three times that sum, if the herbage had been paid for black cattle, which was certainly due by law. Several of the clergy of Ireland, had, before him, commenced prosecutions in the court of Exchequer for this herbage, and recovered in every one of them. But when he had, by this means, dou-

bled the value of his benefices, the house of Commons in Ireland, passed several severe resolutions against the clergy who had sued or would sue for this "new demand," as they called it, which encouraged the graziers to oppose it so strenuously, as to put a period to that demand. This proceeding of the commons provoked Dean Swift to write the "Legion Club." Mr. Robertson soon after published a pamphlet, entitled, "A scheme for utterly abolishing the present heavy and vexatious Tax of Tithe;" the purport of which was, to pay the clergy and impropraters a tax upon the land in lieu of tithes. This went through several editions, but nothing further was done in it.

In 1639, lord Cathart, though Mr. Robertson's person was quite unknown to him, sent by captain Prescott a very kind message, with a proper qualification under his hand and seal, to be his chaplain. Previous to this, in 1728, Mr. Robertson had married Elizabeth, daughter of major William Baxter. By this lady, who was extremely beautiful in her person, but much more so in her mind, Mr. Robertson had twenty-one children. In 1743, he obtained the bishop's leave to nominate a curate at Ravilly, and to reside for some time in Dublin, for the education of his children. Here he received an invitation to the cure of St. Luke's parish, which he accepted, and remained there for five years, and then returned to Ravilly, in 1748, the town air not agreeing with him. While he was in the cure of St. Luke's, he, together with Mr. Kane Percival, then curate of St. Michan's, formed a scheme to raise a fund for the support of widows and children of clergymen of the diocese of Dublin, which hath since produced very happy effects. In 1758, he lost his wife. In 1759, Dr. Richard Robertson was translated from the see of Killalla to that of Ferns; and in his visitation that year, he took Mr. Robertson aside, and told him that the primate, Dr. Stone, who had been bishop of Ferns, and had kept up a correspondence with Mr. Robertson, had recom-

mended him to his care and protection, and that he might therefore expect every thing in his power. Accordingly, the first benefice that became vacant in his lordship's presentation, was offered to him, and thankfully accepted. But before he could be collated to it, he had the "Free and candid disquisitions" put into his hands, which he had never seen before. This inspired him with such doubts, as made him defer his attendance on the good bishop. His lordship wrote to him again to come immediately for investigation. Upon this, Mr. Robertson wrote him the letter which is at the end of a little book which he published some years after, entitled, "An attempt to explain the words Reason, Substance, Person, Creeds, Orthodoxy, Catholic Church, Subscription, and Index Expurgatorius;" in which letter Mr. Robertson returned his lordship his most grateful thanks for his kindness, but informed him that he could not comply with the terms required by law to qualify him for such preferment. However, Mr. Robertson continued at Ravilly performing his duty; only, from henceforward, he omitted the Athanasian creed, &c. This gave some people offence, and therefore, he thought it most expedient, to resign all his benefices together, which he did in the year 1764; and in 1766, he published his book, by way of apology to his friends, for what he had done, and soon after left Ireland, and returned to London. In 1767, Mr. Robertson presented one of his books to his old Alma Mater, the university of Glasgow, and received in return, a most obliging letter, with the degree of D. D. In 1771, the mastership of the free grammar school at Wolverhampton, in Staffordshire, becoming vacant, the company of merchant-tailors, the patrons, unanimously conferred it upon him. In 1772, he was chosen one of the committee to carry on the business of the society of clergymen, &c. in framing and presenting the famous petition to the House of Commons of Great-Britain, praying to be relieved from the obligation of

subscribing ascent and consent to the thirty-nine articles, and all, and every thing contained in the book of common-prayer. After this he lived several years at Wolverhampton, where he died the 20th of May, 1783, in the 79th year of his age, and was buried in the church-yard of the new church there. In 1773, he received from an unknown hand, a most acceptable and liberal present of 2220 dollars. He was likewise assisted by several others. He lost three of his children in three succeeding years, viz. 1777-8 and 9. His afflictions, however, he bore with the most christian fortitude and resignation.



ROBERTSON, (DR. WILLIAM) one of the most celebrated historians of his age, was one of those great characters whose private life, flowing in one even and unvaried stream, can afford no important information to the biographer, though his writings will be read by the latest posterity with undiminished pleasure. He was born at the manse of Borthwick, in the year 1721. His father, at the time of his death, was one of the ministers of the Old Grey Friars church in Edinburgh, which his son William, afterwards supplied. In 1743, he was licensed as a preacher, and placed in the parish of Gladsmuir in 1744; whence, in 1758, he was translated to lady Yester's parish, in Edinburgh. In 1761, on the death of the principal Goldie, he was elected principal of the university of Edinburgh, and appointed one of the ministers of the Old Grey Friars church. About this time he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and he was appointed historiographer to his majesty for Scotland, and one of his majesty's chaplains for that kingdom.

It is not easy to ascertain at what period were first unfolded the great and singular talents which destined Dr. Robertson to be one of the first writers that rescued the island of Great Britain from the reproach of

not having any good historians. It is, however, pretty certain, that before the publication of any of his literary performances, even before his first appearance in public life, his abilities had begun to attract the notice of observing men; and, to his more intimate friends he discovered marks of such high minded ambition, as, seconded by those abilities, could not have failed to carry him to the first honours of his profession, in whatever, sphere he had been placed, and whatever opposition he might have to encounter.

The first theatre that offered for the display of his talents, was the general assembly of the church of Scotland. It is the annual meetings of this court, that produce to view, men, who would otherwise remain in the deepest obscurity. There the humble pastor, whose lot has been cast in the remotest corner of the Highland wilds, feels himself, for a time, on a footing of equality with the first citizen in the kingdom: he can there dispute with him the prize of eloquence, the most flattering distinction to a liberal mind; a distinction which is naturally sought after with the greatest eagerness in that assembly, as the simple establishment of the church of Scotland, has rendered it the only pre-eminence to which the greatest part of its members can ever hope to attain.

From the time Dr. Robertson first appeared in this assembly, he became the object of universal attention and applause. His speeches were marked with the same manly and persuasive eloquence, that distinguishes his historical compositions; and it was observed by all, that while his young rivals in oratory, contented themselves with opening a cause, or delivering a studied harrangue, he shewed equal ability to start objections, to answer, or to reply; and that even his most unpremeditated effusions, were not unadorned with those harmonious and seemingly measured periods, which have been so much admired in his works of labor and reflection. He soon came to be considered as the ablest supporter of the cause he chose

to espouse, and was now the unrivalled leader of one of the greatest parties which have long divided the church of which he was a member.

When we reflect upon this circumstance, and consider how much mankind are the same in every society, we shall be the less surprised to find, in the literary works of Dr. Robertson, an acquaintance with the human heart, and a knowledge of the world, which we look for in vain in other historians. The man who has spent his life in the difficult task of conducting the deliberations of a popular assembly, in regulating the passions, the interests, and the prejudices, of a numerous faction, has advantages over the pedant, or mere man of letters, which no ability, no study, no second-hand information, can ever compensate.

The first work which extended the doctor's reputation beyond the walls of the general assembly, was a sermon preached at Edinburgh, before the society for propagating christian knowledge, and afterwards published, the subject of which was, "The State of the world at the appearance of Jesus Christ." The ingenuity with which a number of detached circumstances are there collected, and shown to tend to one single point, may, perhaps, rival the art which is so much admired in the bishop of Meaux's celebrated Universal History.

This sermon did great honor to the author; and it is probable, to the reputation he gained by it, that we ought to attribute the unanimity with which he was called to be one of the ministers of Edinburgh; an event which happened not long after, viz. in the year 1758. In 1759, he published, in two volumes, quarto, "The History of Scotland, during the reigns of Queen Mary and of King James VI. till his accession to the crown of England, with a Review of the Scots History, previous to that period." This work in its structure, is one of the most complete of all modern histories. It is not a dry jejune narrative of events, destitute of ornaments, nor is it a mere frothy relation,

all glow and colouring. The historian discovers a sufficient store of imagination to engage the reader's attention, with a due proportion of judgment to check the exuberance of fancy. The arrangement of his work is admirable, and his descriptions are animated. His style is copious, nervous and correct. He has displayed consummate skill in rendering such passages of our history as are familiar to our recollection, agreeable and entertaining. He has embellished old materials with all the elegance of modern dress. He has very judiciously avoided too circumstantial a detail of trite facts. His narratives are succinct and spirited; his reflections copious, frequent, and generally pertinent. His sentiments respecting the guilt of Mary, have, indeed, been warmly controverted by Messrs. Tytler, Stuart and Whitaker, and the general opinion now seems to be, that their victory is complete. That victory, however, on the part of Whitaker, is sullied by the acrimony with which he writes. Dr. Robertson was no rancorous or malignant enemy of the unfortunate queen. While relating, what he doubtless believed, he makes every possible allowance for Mary, from the circumstances in which she was placed; and his history will be read with pleasure by candid men of all parties, as long as the language in which it is composed, shall continue to be understood.

In 1769, Dr. Robertson published, in three volumes, quarto, "The History of the reign of the Emperor Charles V. with a view of the Progress of Society in Europe, from the subversion of the Roman Empire, to the beginning of the 16th century." The vast and general importance of the period which this history comprises, together with the reputation which our historian had deservedly acquired, co-operated to raise such high expectations in the public, that no work, perhaps, was ever more impatiently looked for, or perused with greater avidity. The first volume, which is a preliminary one, containing the progress of society in Europe, as mentioned in the title, with less altera-

tions than could have been expected, after the shocks occasioned by so many internal revolutions, and so many foreign wars. Of the history itself, it may be sufficient to observe, that it is justly ranked among the capital pieces of historical excellence. There is an excellence of expression, a depth of discernment, and a correctness of judgment, which does honour to the historian. The characters are inimitably penned. They are not contrasted by a studied antithesis, but by an opposition which results from a very acute and penetrating insight into the real merits of each character, fairly deduced from the several circumstances of his conduct, exemplified in the history. Our author sold this history for 19,980 dollars.

In 1779, Dr. Robertson published the History of America, in two vols. quarto. This celebrated work may be considered, with great propriety, as a sequel to the preceding history. From the close of the 15th century, we date the most splendid æra in the annals of modern times. Discoveries were then made, the influence of which, descended to posterity, and events happened, that gave a new direction to the spirit of nations.

To the inhabitants of Europe, America was, in every respect, a new world. There the face of the earth changed its appearance. The plants and trees, and animals were strange, and nature seemed no longer the same. A continent opened that appeared to have recently come from the hands of the Creator, and which showed lakes, rivers, and mountains, on a grander scale, and the vegetable kingdom in greater magnificence, than in the other quarters of the globe; but the animal tribes in a state of degradation, few in number, degenerated in kind, imperfect, and unfinished. The human species in the earliest stage of its progress; vast and numerous nations in the rudest form of the savage state, which philosophers have contemplated, and two great empires in the lowest degree of civilization, which any records have transmitted to our review, presented

to the philosophic eye, at this period, the most fruitful subject of speculation that was to be found in the annals of history.

The discovery of the new world, moreover, was not only a various spectacle to the philosopher, but, by the change which it effected, an interesting spectacle to the human race.

When Columbus set sail for unknown lands, he little expected that he was to make a revolution in the system of human affairs, and to form the destiny of Europe for ages to come. The importance and celebrity therefore, of the subject, had attracted the attention of philosophers and historians. Views and sketches of the new world, had been given by able writers, and splendid portions of the American story had been adorned with the beauties of eloquence. But, prior to the appearance of Dr. Robertson's History, no author had bestowed the mature and profound investigation which such a subject required, or, had finished upon a regular plan, that complete narration, and perfect whole, which it is the province of the historian to transmit to posterity. And as the subject upon which our author entered was grand, his execution was masterly. The character of his former works was immediately discerned in it. They had been read with uncommon admiration. When the history of Scotland was first published, and the author altogether unknown, Lord Chesterfield pronounced it to be equal in eloquence and beauty, to the productions of Livy, the purest and most classical of all the Roman historians. His literary reputation was not confined to his own country: the testimony of Europe was soon added to the voice of Britain. It may be mentioned indeed, as the characteristic quality of our author's manner, that he possessed in no common degree, that supported elevation which is suitable to the compositions of the higher class; and in his history of America, he displayed that happy union of strength and grace which becomes the majesty of the historic muse.

In the fourth book of his first volume, which contains a description of America when first discovered, and a philosophical enquiry into the manners and policy of its ancient inhabitants; he displays, moreover, so much patient investigation and sound philosophy; abounds in such beautiful or interesting description, and exhibits such variety and copiousness of elegant writing, that future times will probably refer to it as that part of his works which gives the best idea of his genius, and as the most finished of all his productions.

In 1787 appeared a translation of the Abbe Clavigero's History of Mexico, in which work the author threw out serious reflections, tending, in several instances, to impeach the credit of Dr. Robertson's History of America. This attack induced our learned historian to revise his work, and to enquire into the truth of the charges brought against it by the historian of New Spain: and this he appears to have done with a becoming attention to the importance of the facts that are controverted, and to the common interests of truth. The result he published in 1788, under the title of "Additions and Corrections to the former Editions of Dr. Robertson's History of America." In many of the disputed passages, he fully answered the Abbe Clavigero, and vindicated himself: in others, he candidly submitted to correction, and thus gave additional value to his own work.

The literary labours of Dr. Robertson, appear to have been terminated in 1791, by the publication of *An Historical Disputation, concerning the Knowledge of which the ancients had of India, and the Portuguese Trade with that Country, prior to the discovery of the passage to it by the Cape of Good Hope: with an appendix, containing Observations on the Civil Polity, the Laws and Judicial Proceedings, the Arts, the Sciences, and Religious Institutions of the Indians.* The perusal of Major Rennell's Memoir, for illustrating his map of Hindostan, suggested to Dr. Robertson

the design of examining more fully than he had done, in his History of America, into the knowledge which the ancients had of India, and of considering what is certain, what is obscure, and what is fabulous, in their accounts of that remote country. Of his various performances, this is not that of which the design is the most extensive, or the execution the most elaborate; but in this historical disquisition, we perceive the same patient assiduity in collecting his materials, the same discernment in arranging them, the same perspicuity of narrative, and the same power of illustration, which so eminently distinguish his other writings, and which have long rendered them the delight of all readers, and an honor to the British nation.

A truly useful life Dr. Robertson closed on the 11th of June, 1793, at Grange-House, near Edinburgh, after a lingering illness, which he endured with exemplary fortitude and resignation. It may be truly observed of him, that no man lived more respected, or died more lamented. Indefatigable in his literary researches, and possessing from nature, a sound and vigorous understanding, he acquired a store of useful knowledge, which afforded ample scope for the exertion of his extraordinary abilities, and raised him to the most distinguished eminence in the republic of letters. As a minister of the gospel, he was a faithful pastor, and justly merited the esteem and veneration of his flock. In a word, he may be pronounced to be one of the most perfect characters of the age; and his name will be a lasting honor to the island that gave him birth. His conversation was cheerful, entertaining and instructive; his manners affable, pleasing and entertaining.

Dr. Robertson left three sons and two daughters. The eldest son is procurator for the church of Scotland, and an advocate. The other two are officers in the army; and one of them distinguished himself under lord Cornwallis in such a manner, as to command the warmest praise from that illustrious general.

ROBINS, (BENJAMIN) a very ingenious mathematician, was born about the year 1707, at Bath. His parents were Quakers, and their circumstances were such, that they were not able, if they had been willing, to give him a genteel education. It might naturally be supposed, that in this situation, his mind would not have been bent on learning, but the case was different; he early discovered a fondness for study, and his propensity to science was so great, that it procured him a recommendation to Dr. Pemberton of London; by whose assistance, while he attained the sublimer parts of mathematical knowledge, he commenced teacher of the mathematics. But this business, which naturally required considerable confinement, did not altogether suit his active disposition, he therefore gradually declined it, and engaged in business that required more exercise. Hence he tried many laborious experiments in gunnery, from the persuasion that the resistance of the air has a much greater influence on swift projectiles, than is generally imagined. Hence also, he was led to consider the mechanic arts, that depend on mathematical principles; as the construction of mills, the building of bridges, the draining of fens, the rendering of rivers navigable, and the making of harbours. Among other arts, fortification much engaged his attention; and he met with opportunities of perfecting himself, by viewing the principal strong places of Flanders, in some tours he made abroad with persons of distinction.

Upon his return from one of these excursions, he found the learned amused with Dr. Berkeley's work, entitled, "The Analyst," in which an attempt was made to explode the method of fluxions. Mr. Robins was therefore advised to clear up this affair, by giving a distinct account of Sir Isaac Newton's doctrines, in such a manner as to obviate all the objections that had been made without naming them. Accordingly in 1735, he published "A Discourse concerning the Nature and Certainty of Sir Isaac Newton's Method of

Fluxions;" and some exceptions being made to his manner of defending Sir Isaac, he afterwards wrote two or three additional discourses. In 1738, he defended the same great philosopher against an objection contained in a note at the end of a Latin piece, called *Mathosive Cosmotheoria puerilis*; and the following year printed remarks on Mr. Euler's Treatise of Motion, on Dr. Smith's System of Optics, and on Dr. Jurin's Discourse of Distinct and Indistinct Vision, annexed to Dr. Smith's work. In the meanwhile, Mr. Robins did not solely confine himself to mathematical subjects; for, in 1739, he published three pamphlets on political affairs, without his name, when two of them relating to the convention and negociations with Spain, were so universally esteemed, as to occasion his being employed in a very honorable post; for, on a committee being appointed to examine into the past conduct of Sir Robert Walpole, he was chosen their secretary.

In 1742, Mr. Robins published a small Treatise, entitled "New Principles of Gunnery, Containing the Results of many Experiments;" when a discourse being published in the Philosophical Transactions, in order to invalidate some of his opinions, he thought proper, in an account he gave of his book in the same Transactions, to take notice of those experiments, in consequence of which, several dissertations on the resistance of the air, were read, and the experiments exhibited before the Royal Society, for which he was presented by that honorable body, with a gold medal.

In 1748, appeared Lord Anson's Voyage round the World, which, though Mr. Walter's name is in the title, has been generally thought to be the work of Mr. Robins. Mr. Walter, chaplain on board the Centurion, had brought it down to his departure from Macao for England, when he proposed to print the work by subscription. It was, however, thought proper, that an able judge should revise and correct it, and Mr. Robins was appointed, when up-

on examination, it was resolved that the whole should be written by Mr. Robins, and that what Mr. Walter had done, should only serve as materials. Hence the introduction entire, and many dissertations in the body of the work, were composed by him, without receiving the least assistance from Mr. Walter's manuscript, which chiefly related to the wind and the weather, the currents, courses, bearings, distances, the qualities of the ground on which they anchored, and such particulars as generally fill up a sailor's account. No production of this kind, ever met with a more favourable reception; and it has been translated into most of the languages of Europe. The fifth edition, printed at London, in 1749, was revised and corrected by Mr. Robins himself. It appears, however, from the corrigenda and addeuda to the first volume of the *Biographia Britanica*, printed in the beginning of the fourth volume of that work, that Mr. Robins was only consulted with respect to the disposition of the drawings, and that he had left England before the book was printed. Whether this be the fact, as it is asserted to be by the widow of Mr. Walter, is not for us to determine.

It is certain, however, that Mr. Robins acquired the fame, and he was soon after desired to compose an apology for the unfortunate affair at Preston-pans, in Scotland, which was prefixed as a preface to the Report of the Proceedings of the Board of General Officers on their Examination into the conduct of Lieutenant-General Sir John Cope; and this preface was esteemed a master-piece in its kind. He afterwards, through the interest of Lord Anson, contributed to the improvements made in the Royal Observatory at Greenwich. Having thus established his reputation, he was offered the choice of two considerable employments; either to go to Paris as one of the commissaries for adjusting the limits of Acadia, or to be engineer-general, to the East India Company. He chose the latter, and arrived in the East Indies in 1750, but the climate not agreeing with his constitution, he died there the year following:

ROBINSON, (THE MOST REVEREND SIR RICHARD) Archbishop of Armah and Lord Rokeby, was immediately descended from the Robinson's of Rokeby, in the North Riding of the County of York, and was born in 1709. He received the first part of his education at Westminster School, from whence, in 1726, he was removed to Christ's Church, Oxford.—After having continued his studies for the usual time, Dr. Blackburne, Archbishop of York, appointed him his Chaplain, and collated him first to the rectory of Elton, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, and next to the prebend of Grindal, in the Cathedral of York. In 1751, he attended the Duke of Dorset, Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, to that Kingdom, as his first Chaplain, and the same year was promoted to the Bishopric of Kilalala. A family connection with the Earl of Holderness, who was Secretary of State that year, with the Earl of Sandwich, and other relations to him, opened the fairest prospects of attaining to the first dignity in the Irish Church. Through the influence of those relations, in 1759, he was translated to the united sees of Leighlin and Ferns, and in 1761, to Kildare. In 1765, the Duke of Northumberland being appointed to the Lieutenancy of Ireland, he was appointed to the primacy of Armah, made Lord Almoner, and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Dublin. When Lord Harcourt was Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, in 1777, the King was pleased, by privy seal, at St. James's, Feb. 6th, and by patent at Dublin, the 26th of the same month, to create him Baron Rokeby of Armah, with remainder to Matthew Robinson, Esq. of West Layton; and in 1783, he was appointed prelate to the most illustrious order of St. Patrick. On the death of the Duke of Rutland, Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, in 1787, he was nominated one of the lord's justices of that kingdom. Sir William Robinson, his brother, dying in 1785, the primate succeeded to the title of Baronet, and is the survivor, in the direct male line of the Robinson's of Rokeby, being the eighth in descent

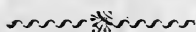
from William of Kendal. His grace died at Clifton, near Bristol, in October, 1794.

No primate ever sat in the see of Armagh, who watched more carefully over the interest of the church of Ireland, as the statute-book evinces. The act of the eleventh and twelfth of his present majesty, which secures to bishops and ecclesiastical persons, repayment by their successors of expenditures in purchasing glebes and houses, or building new houses, originated from this excellent man, and must ever endear his name to the clergy. The after acts for repairing churches, and facilitating the recovery of ecclesiastical dues, were among the many active exertions of the primate.

But it was at Armagh, the ancient seat of the primacy, that he displayed a princely munificence. A very elegant palace ninety feet by sixty, and forty high, adorns that town, it is light and pleasing without the addition of wings or lesser parts, which too frequently, wanting a sufficient uniformity with the body of the edifice, are unconnected with it in effect, and divide the attention. Large and ample offices are conveniently placed behind a plantation at a small distance. Around the palace is a large lawn, which spreads on every side over the hills, skirted by young plantations, in one of which is a terrace, which commands a most beautiful view of the cultivated hills and dales; this view from the palace, is much improved by the barracks, the school, and a new church at a distance, all which are so placed, as to be exceedingly ornamental to the whole country.

The barracks were erected under the primate's direction, and form a large and handsome edifice. The school is a building of considerable extent, and admirably adapted for the purpose, a more beautiful or better contrived one, is no where to be seen, there are apartments for a master, a school-room, fifty-six feet by twenty-eight, a large dining room, and spacious airy dormitories, with every other necessary, and a

large play-ground walled in, the whole forming a handsome front, and attention being paid to the residence of the master, whose salary is 1776 dollars per. ann. The school flourishes, and must prove one of the greatest advantages to the country. This edifice was built enterely at the primate's own expence. The church is erected of white stone, and having a tall spire, has a very agreeable appearance, in a country where churches and spires do not abound. The primate built three other churches, and made considerable presents to the cathedral: he was also the means of erecting a public infirmary, contributing amply to it himself; he likewise constructed a public library at his own cost, endowed it, and gave it a large collection of books; the room is forty-five feet by twenty-five, and twenty high, with a gallery and apartments for the Librarian. He likewise ornamented the town with a market-house and shambles, and was the direct means, by giving leases upon that condition, of almost new building the whole place. He found it a nest of mud hovels, and he left it a well built city of stone and slate. These are noble and spirited works, which but too few people, have imitated, and which cost the primate not less than 133,200 dollars. If he had laid out this sum in improving a paternal estate, he would even then have been deserving of great praise; but it was not for his posterity alone, but the public good, that his grace was so munificent. A medal was made by the ingenious William Mossop, of Dublin, which has on one side the head of the primate, inscribed, "Richard Robinson, Baron Rokeby, Lord Primate of all Ireland." And on the opposite side, the south front of the observatory at Armagh, erected by his grace, with this admirable motto, "The Heavens declare the glory of God," 1789.



ROBINSON, (ROBERT) a dissenting clergyman of great note, was born at Swaffham, in Norfolk, on the

8th of October, 1735. He lost his father while in his infancy, and his maternal grand-father, Robert Wilkin, of Maiden-Hall, Suffolk, gent. who had ever been very much dissatisfied with his daughter's marriage, deprived him of his maternal inheritance, cutting him off with half a guinea. His uncle, however, who was a substantial farmer, in some measure supplied this loss. He took Mr. Robinson home, and placed him under the Rev. Joseph Brett, at Scarning school in Norfolk, with a view to the ministry of the church of England; where he had for one of his school-fellows, the Lord Chancellor Thurlow. At the age of fifteen or sixteen, he imbibed the notions of George Whitfield; on which account, his uncle discarded him, in consequence of which he was again exposed to poverty and want. In the year 1754, his thoughts were first directed towards the ministry, and the year following commenced preacher, at the age of twenty. His first discourse was delivered to a congregation of poor people at Mildenhall. For a year or two he continued as one of Mr. Whitfield's preachers, and during that period he married. In the year 1758, however, he determined to separate from the Methodists; after which, he settled at Norwich with a small congregation formed chiefly of his religious friends, being at that time an independent. In the year 1759, he was invited to Cambridge, and for two years preached on trial to a congregation, consisting of no more than thirty-four people, and so poor, that they could only raise three pound six shillings a quarter for his subsistence. In June 1761, he settled as their pastor, and was ordained in the usual manner; at which time we are told he exercised the office of a barber. In 1774, his congregation had so much increased, as to consist of one thousand souls, including children and servants. In Cambridge Mr. Robinson's talents soon attracted notice, and he quickly set up a Sunday evening lecture, which was well attended. His preaching was altogether without notes; a method in which he was peculiarly happy; not by

trusting to his memory entirely, nor by working himself up to a degree of warmth and passion, to which the preachers, among whom he first appeared, commonly owe their ready utterance, but by thoroughly studying and making himself perfectly master of his subject, and a certain facility of expression, which is never at a loss for suitable and proper words. In short, his manner was admirably adapted to enlighten the understanding, and to affect and reform the heart. He had such a plainness of speech, such an easy and apparent method in dividing a discourse, and such a familiar way of reasoning, as discovered a heart filled with the tenderest concern for the meanest of his hearers; and yet there was a decency, propriety, and justness, that the most judicious could not but approve. Several gentlemen of the university, eminent for character and abilities, we are told, were his constant hearers.

The circumstance which was the occasion of his losing the patronage of his uncle, paved the way for the future events of his life. The incident which made him discard the common sentiments on the subject of baptism, at once marked the turn of his mind, and shows what apparently slight causes frequently determine the lot and usefulness of our lives. He was invited to the baptism of a child; the minister who was to perform the service, keeping the company in long expectation of his appearance, some one suggested, that supposing the child was not baptized at all, he saw not how it could affect his happiness. Though the conversation was not pursued, the hint struck Mr. Robinson's mind, and he immediately determined to read the New Testament with this particular view, to examine what is said concerning the baptism of infants. He accordingly began with the gospel of Matthew; and, in succession, perused the historical and epistolary books, in expectation that he should find, in every following part, what he had not met with in the preceding parts of this sacred volume; namely, passages recommending and urging this rite. But observing on the whole, a total silence about it, he

thought it his duty to relinquish the practice, as without foundation in the rule of our faith, which appeared to him to speak only of the baptism of believers.

This change of his sentiment was more unfavorable than the former alterations in his religious judgment to his worldly views; and having married very early in life, from pure affection, he was involved in great difficulties for near twelve years after his settlement in Cambridge; as, in that course of time, his family became numerous, and the support of an aged mother, as well as of a wife and ten children, depended upon him. But unexpected supplies from quarters of which he was ignorant, frequently relieved his necessities, and confirmed his trust in providence; yet the situation of his family must, it is easy to conceive, have much affected his mind. For he appears to have possessed great tenderness and sensibility, and to have regarded with peculiar endearment, his domestic connexions.

It may be reckoned a circumstance worthy of mention, that the sphere of Mr. Robinson's ministry was the same in which his great-grand-father, Mr. Shelly, of Jesus College, and vicar of All-Saints, had, with others, diffused the principles of the Puritans, about the beginning of the last cenutry. The reputation of the dissenters in the university and neighbourhood, had for almost a century been sinking into contempt, when Mr. Robinson settled with the Baptist church at Stone-yard. His abilities and assiduities, however, raised them their reputation. The place in which his people assembled, was at first a barn, afterwards a stable and granary, and then a meeting-house, but still a damp, dark, and ruinous place, soon became too small for the audience; and several of the new auditors being men of fortune, they purchased the scite, and erected at their own expence, a new house, in the year 1764.

His labours as a preacher were not limited to the town of Cambridge; but soon after his coming there, he set up several lectures in the adjacent villages. His lectures were either annual or occasional, on stated or

fixed days. The usual time was half an hour after six in the evening, and sometimes at five in the morning; and now and then in the summer, at two in the afternoon, for the sake of those who come from a distance.

He died on the 9th of June 1790, at the house of William Ruffel, Esq. of Showell-Green, near Birmingham. He had laboured under an alarming disorder, for some time before; but on the Sunday preceding his death, he preached a charity sermon. On Monday he was seized with a fit; on Tuesday he recovered, and went to bed tolerably well, and was found dead the next morning.

The abilities of Mr. Robinson were very considerable, as appears from his numerous works, and he possessed the quality of expressing his thoughts in an easy and forcible manner. But he appears to have been of an unsteady temper, and, in our opinion, acquires but little credit either from the frequency with which he changed his religious creed, (for we have reason to believe, that he died a Socinian,) or, from the foolish and undeserved acrimony with which he treated the church of England. His plan of lectures on the Principles of Nonconformity, for the instruction of catechumens, is a piece of the most unjust and illiberal abuse that we have ever seen, and would have disgraced the most high-flying puritan of the last century.

Mr. Robinson's largest work, the History of Baptism and of the Baptists, was published since his death, and is written in the same style, and with the same confidence as his other works: yet, as we have heard it remarked, by a learned and liberal professor of theology in the church which he opposed, it is not a little remarkable that there is in it no argument or fact against infant baptism, which was answered by Dr. Wall nearly one hundred years ago, of whose arguments Mr. Robinson however, takes no notice.

ROBINSON, (ANASTASIA) was of a noble family, and born in or near the county of Leister. The profession of her father was that of a Portrait-Painter, though not being altogether a proficient in the art, travelled to Rome, in order to perfect himself in his studies, and after residing there a sufficient time, returned to England, and settled in London, where he married a Lady of considerable fortune. By this woman he had one child, who is the subject of the present article.—During the infancy of his daughter, Mr. Robinson had the misfortune of losing his wife. He married a second time, and the production of that marriage, was another daughter, to whom he gave the name of Margaret. Mr. Robinson had for some time, been afflicted with a disorder in his eyes, which terminated in the loss of his sight, which misfortune disabled him from supporting himself and family, by the use of his pencil. Under this heavy calamity, it became necessary that something should be devised for their future support; accordingly himself and wife, after considerable reflection, resolved to bring up both his children to a profession. Anastasia, the elder, having discovered in her child-hood an ear for music, was by them designed for a singer; and other motives determined them to make of Peggy a Minature-Painter.—Mr. Robinson's second wife, was possessed of a small income, which, under the direction of her husband, was appropriated to the instruction of the two children; but all the endavours of the parents in favour of the younger, were in vain; she slighted her studies, and deviating into her sister's track, would learn nothing but music. Yielding, therefore, to this strong propensity, Mr. Robinson placed her under Bononcini, and afterwards sent her to Paris, where she attained to such a degree of perfection in singing, as set her upon a level with the most celebrated performers of the time, but being naturally bashful, which she could not overcome, and besides, being shorter in stature than any of her sex, she could never be prevailed on to be-

come a public singer, but spent her life in obscurity. On the other hand, Anastasia, who had been committed to the care of Dr. Croft, but was rather less indebted to nature for the gift of voice, than her sister, prosecuted her studies with the utmost industry. With the assistance of her father, she became so perfect a mistress of the Italian language, that she was able to converse in it with great ease, and to repeat, with the utmost propriety, passages from their poets. Her first public appearance was in the concerts performed at that time in York buildings, and at other places, in which she sung and generally accompanied herself on the harpsichord. Encouraged by the countenance of some persons of high rank, Miss Robinson took a house in Golden-Square, and had concerts, and also conversations on certain days in every week, which were the resort of all who had any pretensions to politeness. At the time when Mrs. Tofts and Margarita retired from the stage, scarcely any female singers were left, that were worth hearing. Under these circumstances, Miss Robinson was prevailed upon to appear on the stage. The first opera in which she displayed her vocal powers, was that of "Narcissus," composed by Domenico Scarbath, and brought on the stage by Roseingrave; in this, she sung the part of Echo, with unbounded applause. In the succeeding operas of Matius Scævola, "Crispus," "Grifelda," "Otho," "Floridante," "Flavius," "Julius Cæsar," "Pharnaus," "Coriolanus," and "Vespasian," she sung also; and, together with Cuzzoni and Senesino, contributed greatly to the support of the entertainment. She received a salary of 4440 dollars per ann. and her emoluments, arising from benefits and presents of various kinds, were estimated at nearly as much more. She continued to sing in the opera till the year 1723; at the end of which, she retired from the stage, in consequence, as it is supposed, of her marriage with the earl of Peterborough; for she at that time went to reside at his house at Parson's-Green, and there appeared as the

mistress of his family. Some years after, the marriage was announced in the public papers, in terms that imported it to be a transaction some years precedent to the time of notifying it, which was not done till the year 1735. This nobleman had a seat called Bevis Mount, situate near Southampton. In this exalted station of life, she forgot not her obligation to Bononcini: he had improved her manner of singing, and in most of his operas, particularly "Crispus" and "Grifelda," had composed songs peculiarly adapted to her powers of execution, for him she obtained the pension of 2220 dollars per ann. granted him by the duchess of Marlborough; and for his friend Greene, she procured the places of organist and composer to the royal chapel, vacant by the decease of Dr. Croft, her former tutor. The earl was very far advanced in years at the time when he married Miss Robinson: in 1736, being advised to go to Lisbon, for the recovery of his health, he went thither, where he died on the 23d of October the same year, aged 77. The countess surviving him, continued to reside at Bevis-Mount, till 1750, when she also died.



ROCHEFOUCAULT, (FRANCIS, EARL OF) was a descendant of a noble family, next in dignity to that of the sovereigns, was chamberlain to king Charles VIII. and Louis XII. He had the character at court, of being obliging, generous, upright and sincere. In 1494, he stood god-father to Francis I. who, when he came to the throne, continued to pay great respect to that spiritual relation. He made him his chamberlain in ordinary, and erected, in 1515, the barony of Rochefoucault into an earldom, and, in his writ of erection, observes, that he did this in memory of the great, honorable, highly useful, and commendable services which the said Francis had done to his predecessors, to the crown of France, and to himself. The earl

of Rochefoucault died in 1517, leaving behind him an illustrious memory, and a character universally respected. Since his time, all the eldest sons of that family have taken the names of Francis.



ROCHEFOUCAULT, (FRANCIS, DUKE DE LA) prince of Marillac, governor of Poitou, was born in 1603. He was the son of Francis, first duke of Rochefoucault, and was distinguished equally by his courage, and his wit. These shining qualities endeared him to all the nobility at court, who were ambitious of decorating themselves, at once with the laurels of Mars and of Apollo. He wrote two excellent works; the one, a book of Maxims, which M. De Voltaire says has contributed more than any thing else to form the taste of the French nation; and the other, "Memoirs of the Regency of Queen Anne of Austria." It was partly at the instigation of the beautiful duchess de Longueville, to whom he had been attached, that the duke Rochefoucault engaged in the civil wars, in which he signalized himself particularly at the battle of St. Antoine. Beholding one day, a portrait of this lady, he wrote beneath it these two lines, from the Tragedy of Aleyonée.

"Pour meritee son cœur, pour plaire à ses beaux yeux,
J'ai fait la guerre aux rois, je l'aurois fait dieux."

Which may be thus translated:

To gain her heart, and please her sparkling eyes,
I've war'd with kings, and would have brav'd the skies.

After the civil wars were ended, he thought of nothing but enjoying the calm pleasures of friendship and literature. His house became the rendezvous of every person of genius in Paris and Versailles. Racine, Boileau, Savigne and La Fayette, found in his conversation, charms which they sought for in vain elsewhere. He was not, however, with all his elegance

and genius, a member of the French Academy. The necessity of making a public speech the day of his reception, was the only cause that he did not claim admittance. This nobleman, with all the courage he had displayed, upon various critical occasions, and with his superiority of birth and understanding over the common run of men, did not think himself capable of facing an audience, to utter only four lines in public, without being out of countenance. He died at Paris in 1680, aged sixty-eight years, leaving behind him a character which has been variously drawn by those who, during his life, were proud of his friendship. That he was well acquainted with human nature, is certain; and his merit in that respect, was fully admitted by Swift, who was himself, not easily imposed upon by the artificial disguises of the hypocrite.



ROCHESTER, (EARL OF) See Wilmot.



RODNEY, (GEORGE BRIDGES) Lord Rodney, was born in the year 1718. We have not been able to collect any well authenticated account of his ancestors, or the place of his birth. His father was a naval officer; and commanding, at the time of his son's birth, the yacht in which the king, attended by the duke of Chaudos, was passing to or from Hanover, he asked, and obtained leave to have the honor of calling his infant son, George Bridges. The royal and noble godfather, advised captain Rodney to educate his boy for his own profession, promising, as we have been told, to promote him as rapidly as the merit he should display, and the regulations of the navy would permit.

We know nothing of young Rodney's early exertions in the service of his country, nor, indeed, any thing of sufficient moment to be inserted in articles so circumscribed, as all our sketches must be, till 1751,

when we find him in the rank of commodore, sent out to make accurate discoveries respecting an island which was supposed to lie about fifty deg. N. latitude, and about three hundred leagues west of England; but he returned without having seen any such island as that which he was appointed to survey. In the war which soon followed this voyage of discovery, he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral, and was employed to bombard Havre-de-Grace; which, in 1759 and 1760, he considerably damaged, together with some shipping. In 1761, he was sent on an expedition against Martinico, which was reduced in the beginning of the year 1762, and about the same time St. Lucia surrendered to captain Harvey. Both of these islands was restored to the French at the peace of 1763.

In reward for his services, he was created a knight of the bath; but being inattentive, as many seamen are, to the rules of œconomy, his circumstances became so embarrassed, that he was obliged to fly from his country with very slight hopes of ever being able to return. He was in France when the ill-advised policy of that court, made them take a decided part with America against Great Britain; and it is said, that some men in power, no strangers to the desperate state of Sir George's affairs, offered him a high command in the French navy, if he would carry arms against his own country. This offer was by him rejected with becoming indignation. Soon after this gallant behaviour, the duke de Chartres, afterwards the infamous Orleans, told Sir George, that he was to have a command in the fleet which was to be opposed to that under the command of his countryman, Mr. Keppel, and with an insulting air, asked him what he thought would be the consequence of their meeting? "That my countryman will carry your highness with him to learn English," was the high spirited reply. When the divisions which the mutual recriminations of admiral Keppel and Sir Hugh Palliser excited in the British navy, made it difficult for the ministry to procure experi-

enced, and at the same time popular, commanders for their fleets, Lord Sandwich wrote to Sir George Bridges Rodney, offering him a principal command; but the difficulty was, for the veteran to find money to pay his accounts in France, so that he might be permitted to leave that kingdom. The money, it has been repeatedly affirmed, was advanced to him by the courtiers whose offers he had before indignantly rejected. He arrived, therefore, in England, and was again employed in the service of his country. His first exploit after his appointments, was in January, 1780, when he took nineteen Spanish transports bound to Cadiz from Bilbao, together with a sixty-four gun ship, and five frigates, their convoy. On the 16th of the same month, he fell in with the Spanish fleet, consisting of eleven sail of the line, under the command of Don Juan de Langara; of which, one was blown up during the engagement, five were taken and carried into Gibraltar, among which was the admiral's ship, and the rest were much shattered. In April of the same year, he fell in with the French fleet, under the command of admiral Guichen, at Martinico, whom he obliged to fight, and whom he completely beat; though, from the shattered state of his own fleet, and the unwillingness of the enemy to risk another action, he took none of their ships.—The successful efforts of our gallant hero, during the year 1780, were generally applauded throughout the nation. He received the thanks of both houses of Parliament, and addresses of thanks from various parts of Great Britain, and the Islands, to which his victories were more particularly serviceable. In December the same year, he made an attempt, together with general Vaughan, on St. Vincents, but failed. In 1781, he continued his exertions, with much success, in defending the West-India islands; and along with the above named general, he conquered St. Eustatius; on which occasion, his conduct to the inhabitants, has been much, though perhaps, unjustly censured. The island was certainly a nest of contraband traders.

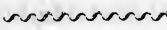
On the 12th of April, 1782, he came to a close action with the French fleet, under Count de Grasse; during which, he sunk one ship, and took five, of which the admiral's ship, the *Ville de Paris*, was one. The following year brought peace; but, as a reward for his numerous services, he had a grant of eight thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars per year, for himself and his two successors. He had long before been created a baronet, was rear-admiral of Great-Britain, and at length was justly promoted to the peerage by the title of Baron Rodney of Stoke, Somersetshire, and made vice-admiral of Great-Britain. He was once also, governor of Greenwich Hospital.

Lord Rodney had been twice married, first to the sister of the Earl of Northampton, and secondly, to the daughter of John Clies, Esq. he did not, however, live with this last wife, for a number of years before his death, which happened on the 24th of May, 1792. He was succeeded in his title and estate, by his son George, who married in 1781, Martha, the daughter of the right honorable Alderman Harley, by whom he has issue.

Of the private life of Lord Rodney, we know but little. His attention to the wants of the seamen, and the warrant officers serving under him, indicated that humanity, which is always allied to true courage. He has often, from the number of dishes which his rank brought to his table, selected something very plain for himself, and sent the rest to the midshipmen's mess.— His public transactions will transmit his name with honor to posterity; his bravery was unquestionable, and his success has been seldom equalled. It has indeed, been very generally said, that his skill in naval tactics was not great, and that he was indebted to the superior abilities of captain Young, and Sir Charles Douglass, for the manoeuvres by which he was so successful against Langara, and De Grasse. But, supposing this to be true, it detracts not from his merit. A weak or foolish commander, could not always make choice of

the ablest officers for his first captains, nor would such a man be guided by their advice.

Whatever was Lord Rodney's skill in the science of naval war, or however much he may have been beholden to the counsel of others, he certainly possessed himself, the distinguished merit of indefatigable exertion; for he never omitted any thing within the compass of his power, to bring the enemy to action. He therefore unquestionably deserves the respect and the gratitude of his country. In the year 1783, the House of Assembly in Jamaica voted four thousand four hundred and forty dollars, towards erecting a marble statue to him, as a mark of their gratitude, and veneration for his gallant services, so timely and gloriously performed for the salvation of that island in particular, as well as the whole of the British West-India Islands, and trade in general. We have not, however, heard, of any such tribute being paid to him in Great Britain, either before, or since his death.




ROHAN, (PETER DE) Chevalier de Gie, and marshal of France, he may probably be better known to our readers by the name of marshal de Gie, was the son of Louis de Rohan, the first of the name, lord of Guemene and Montauban, and descended from one of the most ancient and most illustrious families of the kingdom. The family of Rohan, before the revolution, held the rank of prince in France, in consequence of deriving its origin from the first sovereigns of Brittany, and clearly admitted by the dukes of Brittany themselves, in the states-general of that province, held in 1088. The house of Rohan had still another advantage, which was common to it with very few families, even the most distinguished among the princes, viz. that instead of having been aggrandized by the wealth procured from alliances, it had held in itself for seven centuries, the largest possessions of any family in the kingdom.

One of the most distinguished branches of this family, was Peter, the subject of the present article. Louis XI. rewarded his bravery with the staff of marshal of France, in 1475. He was one of the four lords who governed the kingdom during the indisposition of that prince, at Chinon in 1484. Two years afterwards, he opposed the attacks of the archduke of Austria, upon Picarday. He commanded the vanguard at the battle of Fornuc, in 1495, and signalized himself in the engagement. His bravery procured him the countenance and confidence of Louis XII. who appointed him his prime counsellor, and general of the army in Italy; but these advantages he lost, by incurring the displeasure of queen Anne of Brittany.

The marshal had stopped some of her equipage on the road to Nantz; for which, that vindictive princess, prevailed on her husband, to enter into a process against him, before the parliament of Toulouse, which at that time, was the most severe and rigorous in the kingdom. He was accordingly tried and found guilty on the 15th of February, 1506, banished from the court, and deprived of the emoluments arising from his office for five years. The expence of this prosecution, was more than four thousand dollars, without any honor arising either to the king or queen. If it be true, as is reported, that the queen was never so much delighted, as when she could humble her enemies, she certainly had great cause to rejoice in the present instance. John of Authon, who has entered into a pretty full detail of this affair, reports that Gie, being removed to the Chateau de Dreux, became an object of ridicule to the witnesses, who had sworn against him. He wore a long white beard, and quite full of the thoughts of his disgrace, took it, on one occasion in his hands, and covered his face with it. An ape, belonging to Alain d'Albert, count of Dreux, jumped from a bed where his master was reposing himself, and attacked the beard of Gie, who,

with considerable difficulty, extricated himself. This scene not only occasioned much laughter, to the whole company who were present, but likewise became the subject of the farces and mummeries which were then acting in France. Even the school-boys made a representation of it, where, alluding to the name of the queen, said that there was a marshal who wished to shoe an ass, but that he received such a blow with the foot, as threw him over the wall into the garden. Marshal de Gie did not live many years after this great mortification, it had such an effect upon his spirits, that a fever ensued, of which he died the 22d of April, 1513, quite disgusted with courts and grandeur.



ROHAN, (HENRY, DUKE OF) peer of France, and prince of Leon, was born at the Chateau de Blein in Brittany, in 1579. Henry IV. under whose eyes he gave distinguished proofs of his bravery at the siege of Amiens, when he was no more than sixteen years of age, loved him with as much affection as if he had been his own son.

After the death of Henry, he became chief of the Calvinists in France, and was equally formidable for his genius, as his sword. In defence of the civil and religious rights of his party, he maintained three wars against Louis XIII. The first, which he terminated to the advantage of the protestants, broke out when that prince wished to establish the Romish religion in Bearn: the second, because of the siege which Cardinal de Richlieu caused to be laid to Rochelle; and the third, when that place was besieged a second time. The consequences of this war, are sufficiently known. Rochelle surrendered, and the duke de Rohan perceiving, that after the taking of this place, the majority of his party were endeavouring to make up matters with the court, succeeded in procuring for them a gene-

ful peace in 1629, upon very honorable and advantageous terms. The only sacrifice of importance which the Huguenots were obliged to make, was their fortifications, which put it out of their power to renew the war. Some factious persons, dissatisfied with seeing their fortresses fall into their enemies hands, were ready to accuse their general of having sold them. This great man, undeserving of such odious ingratitude, presented his breast to these enraged mal-contents, and said, "Strike, strike! I wish to die by your hands, after I have hazarded my life in your service." The peace of 1629, having extinguished the flame of civil war, the duke de Rohan, no longer of use to his party, and become disagreeable at court, retired to Venice. There is a very particular anecdote of him, extracted from the memoirs of the duchess of Rohan, Margaret of Bethune, daughter of the famous Sully. Whilst the duke de Rohan was at Venice, a proposal was made to him from the Porte, that for three hundred thousand dollars, and an annual tribute of thirty thousand, the Grand Seignior would give him the island of Cyprus, and fully invest him with the dignity and prerogatives of king. The duke was warmly inclined to comply with this proposal, and to settle in that island, the Protestant families of France and Germany. He negotiated this business at the Port, by means of the intervention of the Patriarch Cyril, with whom he had much correspondence; but different circumstances, and in particular, the death of the patriarch, occurred to break off the treaty. The republic of Venice chose Rohan for their commander in chief against the Imperialists; but Louis XIII. took him from the Venetians, and sent him ambassador into Swisserland and into the Grisons. He wished to assist these people in bringing back the Valteline under their obedience, the revolt of which, the Spaniards and Imperialists encouraged. Rohan, being declared general of the Grisons, after many victories, drove the German and Spanish troops entirely from the Valteline in

1633. He defeated the Spaniards again in 1636, at the banks of the lake of Como. France, not thinking it proper to withdraw her troops, the Grisons rose up in arms, and the duke de Rohan, not being satisfied with the conduct of the court, entered into a special treaty with them, on the 28th of March, 1637. Our hero, fearing the resentment of Cardinal de Richlieu, retired to Geneva, with a view to join his friend the duke of Saxe-Weimar, who wished him to undertake the command of his army, when ready to engage the Imperialists near Rhinfield.

Although he declined this honor, yet he took the command of the regiment of Nassau, with which he threw the enemy into confusion, but was wounded himself, on the 28th of Feb. 1683, of which wounds he died the April following, aged fifty-nine years. He was interred on the 27th of May, in the church of St. Pierre in Geneva, where was erected to his memory, a magnificent monument of marble, on which was engraved the most illustrious actions of his life. The duke de Rohan was one of the greatest generals of his time, equal to the princes of Orange, and capable, like them, of settling a commonwealth, but more zealous for religion than they, or at least he appeared to be so. He was vigilant and indefatigable; not allowing himself any pleasures which he thought might in the least take off his attention from his necessary employments, and well qualified for being the head of a party; a post very difficult to retain, and in which he had to fear, equally from his enemies and his friends. It is in this light that Voltaire has viewed this illustrious character, when he composed the following verse.

Avec tous les talens le Ciel l'avoit fait naître;
 Il agit en Heros; en sage il écrivit.
 Il fut même grand homme en combattant son Maître,
 Et plus grand lorsqu'il le servit.

His military virtues were much heightened by the sweetness of his disposition, his affable and courteous

manners, and by a generosity which had but few examples. Neither pride, ambition, nor a view of gain, could ever be traced in his character. He was wont to say, that "true glory, and a zeal for the public good, never dwelt where self-interest reigned." Rohan had always a particular regard for Henry the Fourth. "Truly," said he, sometime after the death of that prince, "when I think of him, my heart is ready to break. A wound received in his presence, would have afforded me more satisfaction, than now to gain a battle. I would have valued an encomium from him in this art, of which he was the greatest master of his time, more than the united praises of the commanders now living." He wrote several interesting and valuable works. 1st. "The Interests of Princes;" this was printed at Cologne, in 1666, 12mo: in this work he fully examines the interests of all the princes of Europe. 2. "The Perfect General, or an abridgment of the Wars from Cæsar's Commentaries, in 12mo." On this, he makes it appear, that a knowledge of the tactics of the ancients might be of much use to the moderns. 3. "A Treatise on the Corruption of the Ancient Militia." 4. "A Treatise on the Government of the Thirteen Provinces." 5. "Memoirs," the best edition of which, is printed in two vols. duodecimo. They contain the History of France, from 1610 to 1629. 6. "A Collection of some Political Discourses on State Affairs, from 1612 to 1629, 8vo. Paris, 1644, 1693, 1755; with the Memoirs and Letters of Henry, Duke de Rohan, relative to the war of the Valteline, three vols. 12mo. Geneva, 1757." This was the first edition which appeared, of these curious memoirs: We owe their appearance to the great attention and diligence of M. le Baron de Zurlanben, who published them from different authentic manuscripts. He likewise ornamented this edition with geographical, historical, and genealogical notes, and a preface, which contains an abridged, but highly interesting life of the duke de Rohan, author of the memoirs.

The Abbe Perau has also written a life of him, which occupies the twenty-first and twenty-second volumes of the History of the Illustrious Men of France. Some want of spirit might be excused in the detail of wars finished upwards of one hundred and fifty years ago; yet the memoirs of the duke de Rohan, still afford considerable pleasure in the perusal. He tells his story with humor, with sufficient exactness, and in such a style, as procures the confidence of the reader.



ROLAND, (JEANNE MARIE PALIPON) was born in the year 1756, at Paris, and was indebted to nature for the most happy dispositions; so great attention had been paid to the cultivation of her talents, that by the time she was eighteen years of age, she had written with propriety and judgment on some of the most abstruse subjects.

At the age of twenty-five it is said she became the wife of M. Roland, but she had never ceased her literary labors. In some part of her works, she speaks of her compositions when she was a girl, and says, "I have a pretty large packet of my works, written previous to my marriage, piled up in a dirty corner of my library, or, perhaps, in a garret; never had I the slightest intention of one day becoming an author. I perceived very early in life, that a woman who gained this title, lost a great deal more than she acquired. The men do not love her, and the women criticise her; if her works be bad, she is ridiculed, and not without reason, if good, her title to them is disputed."

At the time when her husband was minister of the interior, she wrote many of the public papers signed by him, and which, for just composition, brilliancy of language, and patriotic sentiment, are, we think, unrivalled. To the enthusiasm of a spirited reformist, she added a degree of firmness, which gave weight to

her decisions, and was one great cause that her company was sought after by almost all the Moderes of Paris. Whenever her husband gave a political dinner, which was frequently the case, this lady presided. At one time she had her regular levees of statesmen, and was consulted in all matters of importance as if she had been Prime Minister.

Courteous in her demeanor, and easy in her manners, though her sound judgment and great sense, awed her inferiors into respectful silence, yet she had those means of conciliation in her power, which never failed to render her mistress of the principles and the views of those by whom she was consulted.

Unfortunately at length, Roland attached himself to the weakest party, and immediately became the object of jealousy and hatred; those who had courted his favor while he was prosperous, and were deeply indebted to him, when the scale turned, shamefully abandoned him; and he and his wife were soon after included in one proscription. What few friends she had remaining, heard that wicked men were lurking about her house, propably, with the view of assassinating her, declared her flight to be indispensable, and advised that she should leave her house in disguise. They finally concluded that the dress of a country girl would be the most proper, and accordingly one was brought for her to put on; but, while some alteration was making in the cap, her natural fortitude revived, and she indignantly threw it away with the rest of the dress, and said, "I am ashamed of the part that I am made to act; I will neither disguise myself nor go out of the way. If I am to be assassinated, it shall be in my own house; I owe to my country this example of firmness, and I will give it."

She found it necessary to place her daughter out of the reach of danger, and accordingly wrote to Madame Mignot, who had undertaken to educate her, to send her to a family estate in the country, to wait for more happy days: to cultivate in her mind the seeds of mo-

rality, and prepare her to meet reverses without fearing them, as well as to enjoy prosperity without being ambitious of it, according to the great example of her parents, who have lived without reproach, and will die without terror.

Roland sought safety from his enemies by flight, but his wife refused, from a noble principle, thinking that if she staid and became herself the victim, it would be sufficient satisfaction for those bloody minded wretches, and that her husband might still live; and accordingly on the first of June, 1793, she was taken and thrown into the dungeon of the Abbey, from whence, shortly afterwards, she was removed to the prison of St. Pelagie.

During her confinement, she composed some admirable memoirs relative to the events of the Revolution, and to herself. A few days before she was executed, she said, "If fate had allowed me to live, I believe I should have been ambitious of only one thing, and that would have been to write the annals of the present age, and to become the Macaulay of my country; I have, in my confinement, conceived a real fondness for Tacitus, and cannot go to sleep till I have read a passage of his work. It seems to me that we see things in the same light; and that, in time, and with a subject equally rich, it would not have been impossible for me to imitate his style."

Let any person read with attention her works which have been published, and the natural conclusion would be, that no one could so justly aspire to be the Tacitus of her age, as Madame Roland. She had every thing at her disposal; profound knowledge of the times and of men, fecundity of expression, grace and vigor of style, correctness of understanding, strength of character, and the love of virtue, with advantages so rich, who could more worthily hold the pencil of history! Vain hopes! vain regrets! Early in the month of November, after five months imprisonment, the unfortunate Madame Roland was led to the place of execution

without a murmur, and was beheaded by the guillotine, with a firmness and serenity truly heroic, exclaiming, as she bowed to the shrine of Liberty, "O Liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name!"

Her disconsolate husband, on the sixteenth of the same month, privately left Paris, seated himself against a tree in an avenue about four leagues from Rouen, and with the utmost deliberation, drew a sword from his walking cane, plunged it into his breast, and died without in the least changing his position.

Thus fell, in the prime of life, one of the greatest luminaries of her age, being at the time of her death, no more than thirty-seven years of age.



ROLLIN, (CHARLES) a French writer, justly celebrated for his parts and learning, was the son of a cutter at Paris, at which place he was born on the 30th of January, 1661. He commenced his studies at the college Du Pleffis, in which he obtained a bursary, through the interest of a Benedictine monk, of the white mantle, whom he had served at table, and who discovered in him, some marks of genius. Here his good conduct procured him the patronage of M. Gobinet, principal of that college, who had a particular esteem for him. After having gone through the studies of humanity and philosophy, at the college of Du Pleffis, he applied himself for three years, to the study of divinity at the Sorbonne; but this time not being sufficient to qualify him to rise in the church, he declined, and never rose higher in rank than to that of a tonsured priest. He afterwards became professor of rhetoric in the same college. No man ever exercised the functions of it with greater eclat; he often made Latin orations, to celebrate the memorable events of the times, and frequently accompanied them with poems, which were universally read, and as universally esteemed. In 1694, he was chosen rector of the university;

he continued two years in that office, which at that time, was considered as a very great mark of distinction. By virtue of this office, he spoke the annual panegyric upon Louis XIV. He made many alterations in the university for the better, and the study of the Greek language, which was very much neglected, he revived. In the place of tragedies, he substituted academical exercises; and was the means of renewing a practice which had formerly existed, that of causing each student to get by heart, a certain number of passages of scripture. He was a man of the greatest attention, and under him were trained a great number of persons, who were an honor to the church, the army, and the state. One day president Portail was pleased to reproach Rollin in a jocular way, as if he exceeded even himself in doing business; to whom Rollin, with that plainness and sincerity which was natural to him, replied, "it becomes you well, Sir, to reproach me with this; it is this habit of labor in me, which has distinguished you in the place of advocate-general, which has raised you to that of first president: you owe the greatness of your fortune to me."

Upon the expiration of the rectorship, Cardinal Noailles engaged him to superintend the education of his nephews, who were in the college of Laon. He filled this office with the utmost pleasure, till the year 1699, when he was made coadjutor to the principal of the college of Beauvais. This college was at that time inhabited by but very few students, and those were under very little, if any discipline; but Rollin's great industry soon re-peopled it, and made it that flourishing society it has ever since continued. In this situation he continued till the year 1712, when the war between the Jesuits and the Jansenists drawing towards a crisis, he fell a sacrifice to the prevalence of the former. Father le Tellier, the king's confessor, a furious agent of the Jesuits, infused into his master, prejudices against Rollin, whose connection with Cardinal de Noailles would alone have sufficed to have made him a Jansenist; and

on this account, he lost his share in the principality of Beauvais. No man, however, could have lost less in this than Rollin, who had every thing left him that was necessary to make him happy; retirement, books, and enough to live on. He now began to be employed upon Quintilian, an author he justly valued, and saw neglected, not without uneasiness. He retrenched in him whatever he thought rather curious than useful, for the instruction of youth; he placed summaries or contents at the head of each chapter, and he accompanied the text with short select notes. His edition appeared in 1715, in two vols. 12mo. with an elegant preface, setting forth his method and views.

In 1710, the university of Paris, willing to have a head suitable to the importance of their interests, in the then critical conjuncture of affairs, chose Rollin again rector, but, in about two months after he was displaced by a *lettre de cachet*. The university had presented to the parliament a petition, in which, it protested against taking any part in the adjustment of the late dispute; and they being congratulated in a public oration by Rollin on this step, occasioned the *lettre*, which ordered them to choose a rector of more moderation. Whatever the university might suffer by the removal of Rollin, the public was probably a gainer; for he now applied himself to the composition of his treatise upon the Manner of Studying and Teaching the Belles Lettres, which was published, the two first vols. in 1726, and the other two in 1728, 8vo.

This work has been justly esteemed for the sentiments of religion which animate its author, whose zeal for the public good, prompted him to select the choicest passages of Greek and Latin authors. The style is sufficiently elegant, but on some occasions, the language is not remarkable for delicacy; and in the book altogether, there is neither much order nor depth. The author has, indeed, spoken of common things agreeably, and has spoken as an orator on subjects which demanded the investigation of the philosopher. For

example, the three species of eloquence; the simple, the temperate, and the sublime, can scarcely be understood from him, when we read that the one resembles a frugal table; the second, a beautiful river, with green wood growing on its banks; and the third, thunder and an impetuous river, which overthrows every thing that opposes it.

The work, however, has been exceedingly successful, and justly so; and its success encouraged the author to undertake another work equally as useful and entertaining; his *Histoire Ancienne, &c.* or, “Ancient History of the Egyptians, Carthaginians, Assyrians, Babylonians, Medes and Persians, Macedonians and Greeks,” which he published between 1730 and 1738, in 13 vols. octavo. M. Voltaire, after having observed, that Rollin was “the first member of the university of Paris, who wrote French with dignity and correctness,” says of this work, that “though the last volumes, which were written in too great a hurry, are not equal to the first, it is, nevertheless, the best compilation that has yet appeared in any language; because it is seldom that compilers are eloquent, and Rollin was remarkably so.” This is, perhaps, saying rather too much. There are, it is true, some passages in this work, which are extremely well handled; but they are generally such as he had taken from the ancient authors; in doing justice to them, he was always very happy. The reader may easily discover in this work, the same attachment to religion, the same desire for the public good, and the same love of virtue, which appears in that on the *Belles Lettres*. But it is to be lamented that his chronology is neither exact nor corresponding; that he states facts inaccurately; that he has not sufficiently examined the exaggerations of ancient historians; that he often interrupts the most solemn narrations with mere trifles; that his style is not uniform, and this want of uniformity arises from his borrowing from writers of a moderate date, forty or fifty pages at a time. Nothing can be more noble and more re-

finer than his reflections; but they are strewn with too sparing a hand, and want that lively and laconic turn, on account of which, the historians of antiquity are read with so much pleasure. He transgresses the rule which he himself had established, in his treatise on Study. "The precepts which have a respect to manners," says he, "ought, in order to make an impression, to be short and lively, and pointed like a dart. That is the most certain method of making them enter and remain on the mind." There is a visible negligence in his diction, with regard to grammatical custom, and the choice of his expressions, which he does not choose at all times with sufficient taste, although, on the whole, he writes well, and has preserved himself free from many of the faults of modern authors. While the last volumes of his *Ancient History* were printing, he published the first of his *Roman History*, which he lived to carry on through the eighth, and part of the ninth, to the war against the Cimbri, about seventy years before the battle of Actium. M. Crevier, the worthy disciple of Rollin, continued the history to the battle of Actium, which closes the tenth volume; and has since completed the original plan of Rollin, in sixteen volumes 12mo. which was to bring it down from the foundation of the city, to the reign of Constantine the Great. This history had not so great success as his *Ancient History* had. Indeed, it is rather a moral and historical discourse, than a formal history; for the author does little more than point out some more remarkable events, while he dwells with a sort of prolixity on those parts which furnish a free scope for moralizing. It is alternately diffuse and barren, and the greatest advantage of the work is, that there are several passages from T. Livy, translated with great elegance into French. He also published "A Latin Translation of most of the Theological Writings, relative to the disputes of the Times in which he lived."

Rollin was one of the most zealous adherents of Deacon Paris, and before the enclosure of the cemetery of

St. Medard, this distinguished character might have been often seen praying at the foot of his tomb. This he confesses in his Letters. He published also lesser pieces, containing different Letters, Latin Harangues, Discourses, Commentaries, Addresses, &c. Paris, 1771, 2 vols, 12mo. A collection which might have been contained in one volume, by keeping in only the best pieces. It is, notwithstanding, valuable, for some good pieces which it contains, for the favorable opinion which it exhibits of solid probity, sound reason, and the zeal of the author for the progress of virtue, and the preservation of taste. The Latin of Rollin is very correct, and much after the Ciceronian style, and embellished with most judicious thoughts and agreeable images. Full of the reading of the ancients, from which he brought quotations with as much propriety as plenty, he expressed himself with much spirit and excellence. His Latin poems deserve the same eulogium.

This great and good person died in 1741. He had been named by the king, a member of the academy of inscriptions and belles lettres in 1701, but as he had not, at that time, brought the college of Beauvais into repute, and found that he had too much business on his hands to pay that decent attendance upon the functions of an academician, he begged the privileges of a veteran, which were honorably granted him. He however maintained his connections with the academy, attended their assemblies as often as situation would permit him, laid before them the plan of his *Ancient History*, and demanded an academician for his censor. Rollin was a man of an admirable composition; very ingenious, consummate in polite learning, of rigid morals, and eminently pious. He was rather too religious; the consequence of which was, it carried him into the territories of superstition; all he wanted to make him a perfect character was, a mixture of the philosophic in his nature. Nothing could be more benign, more pacific, more sweet, more moderate, than Rollin's temper. It must be confessed that he display-

ed great zeal for the cause of Janfenism; but in all other respects, he was a perfect model of moderation. Rousseau, the celebrated poet, conceived for him so great a veneration, that he came out of banishment to Paris incognito, for no other purpose, but to visit and pay his respects to him. He viewed his histories, not only as the best models of the historic kind, but as a complete system of politics and morals, and a most instructive school for princes as well as subjects to learn all their duties.

Rollin never blushed at the lowness of his birth; but on the contrary, would take great delight in speaking of it. "It is from the Cyclops's shop," says he, in a Latin epigram to one of his friends, to whom he had sent a small sword, "that I have taken my flight towards Parnassus." He possessed a considerable share of vanity, whenever he heard mention made of his writings, of which the well-timed praises of his adherents had given him a very high opinion. He was a man that would at all times speak what he thought; and his opinions were less the effect of presumption, than of openness of heart. He was one of those men who are vain without any mixture of pride. Rollin spoke very well, but he had a greater readiness of writing than speaking; and considerable more satisfaction might be derived from his works, than from his conversation. His name became famous throughout Europe; several princes sought the honor of his friendship. The duke of Cumberland and the prince-royal of Prussia, afterwards king, were among the number of his admirers. This monarch wrote him several letters; in one of which, he pays him the following compliment: "Men of your character are fit companions for kings." As to the literary merit of this author, it was, we suspect, much extolled in his own time, and has been too much undervalued in ours.

ROSCOMMON, (WENTWORTH DILLON, EARL OF) was born in Ireland, about the year 1633, was the son of James Dillon, third earl of Roscommon, and Elizabeth Wentworth, sister to the earl of Strafford, then Lord Lieutenant, who, being both his uncle and his godfather, gave him his own surname. His infant years were passed in Ireland, from whence the earl his uncle sent for him into England, and placed him at his own expence in Yorkshire, under the tuition of Dr. Hall, who instructed him in Latin without teaching him the common rules of grammar, which he could never retain in his memory, and yet he learnt to write in that language with classical elegance and propriety.

When the storm broke out upon Strafford, his house was no longer a shelter; and Dillon, by the advice of some friends, was sent to Caen, in order to complete his education, under the direction of the learned Bochart. While at Caen, he is said to have had some preternatural intelligence of his father's death, which we shall insert here for the gratification of our readers.

“The lord Roscommon being a boy of ten years of age, at Caen in Normandy, one day was, as it were, madly extravagant in playing, leaping, getting over the tables, boards, &c. &c. was wont to be sober enough, they said, God grant this bodes no ill luck to him! In the heat of this extravagant play, he cries out, My father is dead. This account I had from Mr. Knolles, who was his governor, and then with him, since, secretary to the earl of Strafford, and I have heard his lordship's relations confirm the same.”

The present age is very little inclined to give credit to accounts of this kind, nor will the name of Aubrey recommend it much to credit; it ought not, however, to be omitted, because better evidence of the fact cannot easily be found, than is here offered, and it must be by preserving such relations as these, that we may at last judge, how much they are to be regarded. If

we stay to examine this account, we shall see difficulties on both sides; here is a relation of a fact given by a man who had no interest to deceive, and who could not be deceived himself; and on the other hand, there is a miracle which produces no effect; the order of nature is interrupted, to discover not a future, but only a distant event, the knowledge of which is of no use to him to whom it is revealed. Between these difficulties, what way shall be found? Is reason or testimony to be rejected? I believe what Osborne says of an appearance of sanctity, may be applied to such impulses or antipathies as this; "Do not wholly flight them, because they may be true; but do not easily trust them, because they may be false."

The state both of England and Ireland, was such at that time, that he who was absent from either, had very little, if any temptation to return; and therefore Roscommon when he left Caen, travelled into Italy, where he amused himself with its antiquities, and in particular, was well skilled in medals, and learned to speak Italian with so much ease and grace, that he was very often taken for a native. At the restoration with the other friends of monarchy, he returned to England, was made captain of the band of pensioners, but a dispute with the lord-privy-seal, about a part of his estate, obliged him to resign his post, and re-visit his native country, where the duke of Ormond appointed him captain of his guards. He was, unfortunately, very fond of gambling; and as he was returning to his lodgings from a gambling-table, in Dublin, he was attacked in the dark, by three ruffians, who were employed to assassinate him. The earl defended himself with so much resolution, that he soon dispatched one of the assassins, whilst a gentleman accidentally passing that way, interposed, and disarmed another, the third secured himself by flight. This generous assistant, was a disbanded officer, of a good family, and fair reputation, but reduced to poverty, and his lord-

ship rewarded his bravery by resigning to him his post of captain of the guards.

He at length returned to London, and was made master of the horse to the duchess of York, and shortly after, married the lady Frances, eldest daughter of Richard, earl of Burlington, and widow of col. Courtney. He now employed his mind with literary projects, and in imitation of those learned and polite assemblies, with which he had been acquainted abroad, began to form a society for refining and fixing the standard of our language, in which, his great friend Mr. Dryden assisted. This excellent scheme was entirely destroyed by the religious commotions which ensued on the accession of king James to the throne.

The same design it is well known, was revived by Dr. Swift, in the university of Oxford; but it has never since been publicly mentioned, though at that time, great expectations were formed by some, of its establishments and its effects. One would think that such a society might, without much difficulty, be collected; but that it would produce what is expected from it, may, with propriety, be doubted.

In the year 1683, he had a fit of the gout, but he was too impatient to bear pain, and permitted a bold French empiric, to apply a repelling medicine in order to give him immediate relief; which application, removed the disorder into his bowels. A few moments before he expired, he uttered, with an energy of voice, that expressed the most fervent devotion, the following lines:

My God, my Father and my Friend,
Do not forsake me in my end.

He died January 17, 1684, and was buried in Westminster-Abbey with great pomp.

His poems are not numerous, but they may be found in the body of English poetry, collected by Dr. Johnson. His "Essay on Translated Verse," and his translation of "Horace's Art of Poetry," have great me-

rit. In some other kinds of writing, his genius wanted fire to attain the point of perfection; but who can attain it? He was a man of an amiable disposition, as well as a good poet, as Pope in his "Essay on Criticism," has testified in the following lines.

Roscommon not more learned than good,
With manners generous as his noble blood;
To him the wit of Greece and Rome was known,
And every author's merit but his own.

We must allow of Roscommon, what Fenton has not mentioned so distinctly as he ought, and what is yet very much to his honor, that he is, perhaps, the only correct writer in verse, before Addison; and if there are not so many or so great beauties, there are, at least, fewer faults. Nor is this his highest praise, for Pope has celebrated him as the only moral writer of king Charles's reign.

Unhappy Dryden! in all Charles's days,
Roscommon boasts unspotted lays.

Of Roscommon's works, the judgment of the public seems to be right. He is elegant, but not great; he never labors after exquisite beauties, and he seldom falls into gross faults. His versification is smooth, but rarely vigorous, and his rhymes are remarkably exact. He improved taste, if he did not enlarge knowledge, and may be numbered among the benefactors to English literature.



ROUSSEAU, (JOHN BAPTIST) an eminent French poet, was born at Paris in April 1669. His father was a shoemaker in good circumstances, and determined that his son should have as good an education as the country could afford, and accordingly sent him to the best colleges of Paris, where he soon distinguished himself by his abilities. He early discovered a turn for poetry, and by the time he was twenty, was

distinguished for some little productions in this way, full of elegance, taste and spirit. In 1688, he attended M. de Bonrepos as page, in his embassy to the court of Denmark, and passed thence to England with marshal Tallard in quality of secretary. In 1701, he was admitted into the academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres. He had now obtained the reputation of a poet of the first rank, and was in a fair way of becoming wealthy, when an unfortunate affair broke out which obliged him to quit his native country, and embittered his whole life afterwards.

The circumstances were those, he was prosecuted on suspicion of having written some couplets, in which the characters of several persons of wit and merit were blackened by the most atrocious calumnies. This prosecution made much noise; he was, however, tried found guilty, and by a decree of parliament, in 1712, banished the kingdom for ever. However, he always steadily denied, and even till his death, his being the author of these couplets. From the date of this sentence, he lived in foreign countries, where he found illustrious protectors. The count de Luc, the French ambassador to the Helvetic body, was his particular friend, and took him with him to Baden, and introduced him to prince Eugene, who was there. He continued with that prince till the conclusion of the peace at Baden, and then accompanying him to Vienna, was introduced by him to the emperor's court. Rousseau lived about three years with prince Eugene; but having lost his favor by satirising one of his mistresses, he retired to Brussels, where he afterwards usually resided, and where he met with much attention and much generosity. It was here that his disputes with Voltaire commenced, with whom he had become acquainted at the college of Louis the Great, who then much admired his turn for poetry. At that time Voltaire assiduously cultivated the acquaintance of Rousseau, and made him a present of all his works; and Rousseau, flattered by his respect, announced him as a man who

would one day be a glory to the age. The author of the *Henriad* continued to consult him about his productions, and to lavish on him the highest encomiums, while their friendship daily increased. They then separated, and when they again met at Brussels, they harboured the blackest malice against one another. The cause of this enmity, as Rousseau and his friends tell the story, was a lecture which he had composed from his *Epistle to Julia*, now *Urania*. This piece frightened Voltaire, as it plainly discovered his rage against him. The young man, vexed at these calumnies, understood the whole as thrown out against himself. This is what Rousseau asserts; but his adversaries and the friends of the poet, whom he cried down, suspected him, perhaps rather rashly, of having employed sarcasms, because he thought that his own reputation was in danger of being eclipsed by that of his rival. What is very singular, these two celebrated characters endeavoured, each of them, to prepossess the public with a bad opinion of the other, which they themselves never entertained in reality, and to smother in their breast that esteem for each other, which, in defiance of all their exertions, still held its place. Rousseau from the period of this dispute, always represented Voltaire as a buffoon, as a writer possessing neither taste nor judgment, who owed all his success to a particular mode which he pursued. As a poet, he considered him as inferior to Lucian, and little superior to Pradon. Voltaire treated him still worse. Rousseau, according to him, was nothing better than a plagiarist, who could make shift to rhyme, but could not make any reflections; that he had nothing but the talent of arranging words, and even that he had lost in foreign countries.

In consequence of the little esteem in which Rousseau was held at Brussels, he could never forget Paris, but often wished to return. The grand prior of Vendôme, and the baron de Breteuil, solicited the regent duke of Orleans, to allow him to return, which favor

was finally obtained. But our poet, before he would make use of the lettres de rapel issued in his favor, demanded a review of his process, which he wished to be repealed, not as a matter of favor, but by a solemn judgment of the court; but his petition was rejected. In 1721 he arrived in England, where he published a Collection of his works in 2 vols. 12mo. at London. The sale of this edition brought him about 11,000 dollars, the whole of which he placed in the hands of the Ostend Company, which soon after failed, whereby he lost all his money, and was reduced to the necessity of relying on the generosity of some of his friends. Boutot, Notary Public in Paris, was particularly generous and attentive to him, but he found a still greater friend in the duke d'Arenberg, whose table was always free to him, and when this nobleman was obliged to go to the army in Germany, in 1733, settled on him a handsome pension, and assigned him an apartment in his castle, near Brussels. Rousseau unfortunately, soon after lost the good graces of the duke, having been imprudent enough to publish in a journal, of which Voltaire accused him, that the duke d'Arenberg was the author of those verses, for which he himself had been banished. He was therefore dismissed from his table, and his pride would not suffer him to accept of the pension after this rupture. Brussels now became insupportable to him; and the count du Luc, and M. de Senozan, receiver-general of the church revenue, being informed of his disappointments, invited him to come privately to Paris, in the hopes of procuring a diminution of the period of his banishment. Some time previous to this, he had published two new letters, one to P. Brumoi, on Tragedy, and the other to Rollin on History. It is said, he expected from his letter to Brumoi, to get the favor of all the Jesuits; and from the one to Rollin, the patronage of the Jansenists. He had likewise written an ode, in praise of Cardinal de Fleury, on Peace, which met with a very favorable reception,

although it was not equal to some of his former pieces. He imagined his return to Paris, would be found no difficult matter. He attempted it, and found he could not get a pass for a single year. Some say that Rousseau had irritated some persons in power, by an allegory called the Judgment of Pluto; in which piece he describes one of the principal judges, whose skin Pluto had caused to be taken off, and stretched out on the seat in the bench. This satire, joined to the secret machinations of enemies, rendered all the attempts of his friends to procure his pardon, abortive. After having staid three months at Paris, he returned to Brussels, in February 1740, at which place he died on the 17th of March the year following, strongly impressed with religious sentiments.

Immediately before he received the viaticum, he protested that he was not the author of those horrid verses, which had so much embittered his life; and this declaration in the opinion of the virtuous part of mankind, will be considered as a sufficient proof of his innocence. Some have said that Rousseau was profane, troublesome, capricious, forward, vindictive, envious, a flatterer, and a satirist. Others represent him as a man full of candour, and openness, a faithful and grateful friend, and as a christian, affected with a sense of religion. Amidst such widely various accounts, it is very difficult to form an opinion of his character. Such of our readers as wish to know more of this great poet, may consult the dictionary of M. Chaupepie, written with as much precision as impartiality, who endeavors to give a just idea of his character. From what he says, it does not appear that Rousseau can be cleared from the accusation brought against him, of having attacked his benefactors. We believe he may be much more easily freed from the imputation brought against him by some, of having disowned his father. For what occasion had Rousseau to conceal the obscurity of his birth? It exalted his own merit.

M. Seguy in concert with others, has given a very beautiful edition of his works, agreeable to the poet's last corrections. It made its appearance in 1743, in three vols. 12mo. containing nothing but what the author acknowledged as his own. In the first place, it contains four Books of Odes, of which the first are sacred, taken from the Psalms. "Roussseau," says Freron, "unites in himself, Pindar, Horace, Anacreon, and Malherbe. What fire, what genius, what flights of imagination, what rapidity of description, what variety of affecting strokes, what a crowd of brilliant comparisons, what richness of rhymes, what happy versification; but especially, what inimitable expressions! His verses are finished in the highest style of perfection, that French verse is capable of assuming."

The lyric compositions of Roussseau, are, in general, above mediocrity. There are, however, different degrees of merit in his odes. Those possessing the most beauty, are those which he addressed to the Count du Luc, to Malherbe, to prince Eugene, to Vendôme, to the christian princes; his odes on the death of the prince de Conti, on the battle of Peterwaradin, and the ode to Fortune, although there are certainly some weak stanzas to be met with in them. There is a very great degree of neatness in the composition of the ode to a Widow; in his stanzas to the Abbe de Chaulien, in his addresses to Roffignol, in his odes to count de Bonneval, to M. Duche and count de Sinzendorf; and it is to be lamented he wrote so few pieces of this kind, from which his genius seemed to lead him with difficulty. 2. Two books of Epistles in Verse. Although these do not want their beauties, yet there prevails too much of a misanthropic spirit in them, which takes away greatly from their excellence. He makes too frequent mention of his enemies and his misfortunes; he displays those principles which are supported less on the basis of truth, than on those various passions which ruled his mind at the time. He puts

forth his anger in paradoxes. If he be reckoned equal to Horace in his odes, he is far inferior in his epistles. There is much more philosophy in the Roman poet than in him. 3. Cantatus; he is the father of this species of poetry, in which he stands unrivalled. His pieces of this sort, breathe that poetical expression, that picturesque style, those happy turns, and those easy graces, which constitute the true character of this kind of composition. He is as lively and impetuous, as he is mild and affecting, adapting himself to the passions of those persons whom he makes to speak. "I confess," says M. de la Harpe, "that I find the cantatas of Rousseau, more purely lyric, than his odes, we find some languishing stanzas, ideas too long delayed, and verses of inexcusable meanness." 4. Allegories, the most of which are happy, but some of them appear forced. 5. Epigrams, after the manner of Marial and Mavot. He has taken care to leave out of this edition, those pieces which licentiousness and debauchery inspired. They bear, indeed, as well as his other pieces, the marks of genius; but such productions are calculated only to dishonor their authors, and corrupt the hearts of those who read them. 6. A Book of Poems, on various subjects, some of which want both ease and delicacy. The most distinguished, are two ecologues in imitation of Virgil. 7. Four Comedies in verse; The Flatterer, whose character is well supported; the Imaginary Forefathers, a piece which had much less success, although it affords sufficient good sentiment; the Capricious Man, and the Dupe of Himself, are pieces of very inconsiderable merit. 8. Three Comedies in prose, the Coffee-house, the Magic Girdle, and the Madragore, which are but little better than his other theatrical pieces. The theatre was by no means his forte; he had a genius more suited for satire than comedy, more akin to Boileau's than Moliere's. 9. a Collection of Letters, in prose. In this edition, he has selected the most interesting. There is a large collection in five volumes. This last

has, at the same time, injured and honored his memory. Rousseau in it, speaks both in favor of and against the very same persons. He appears too hasty in tearing to pieces the characters of those who displeased him. We behold in him, a man of a steady character and an elevated mind, who wishes to return to his own country, only that he might be enabled completely, to justify his reputation. We again see him corresponding with persons of great merit, and uncommon integrity, with the Abbe d'Olivet, Racine the son, the poets La Fosse and Duche, the much celebrated Rollin, M. le Franc de Pompignon, &c. We meet likewise with some anecdotes and exact judgments of several writers. A bookseller in Holland has published his port folio, which does him no honor. There are, indeed, some pieces in this collection, which came from the pen of Rousseau, but he is less to be blamed for them, than those who drew these works from that oblivion to which our great poet had consigned them. A very good edition of his select pieces were printed at Paris in 1741, in a small duodecimo volume. His portrait engraved by the celebrated Aved, his old friend, made its appearance in 1778, with the following motto from Martial :

Certior in nostro carmine vultus erit.



ROUSSEAU, (JOHN JAMES) a celebrated philosopher, and most eccentric genius, was born in the year 1712, at Geneva. His parents were Isaac Rousseau, a very ingenious clock and watch maker, and Susanna Bernard, the daughter of a clergyman, who was more rich than her husband, he having fifteen brothers and sisters. At his birth, which he says was the beginning of his misfortunes, he endangered the life of his mother, and he himself for a long time after was very weakly, but as his bodily strength increased, his mental powers gradually appeared, and afforded to his pa-

rents and friends, the most happy presages of approaching greatness. His father, who was a well informed mechanic, kept in his workshop, a Plutarch and a Tacitus, which authors soon became familiar to his son. While he was yet young, a rash step caused him to leave his father's house. He says, "that finding himself a fugitive in a strange country, without either money or friends, he changed his religion in order to procure a subsistence." Bornex, bishop of Anneci, with whom he sought an asylum, committed the care of his education to Madame de Warrens, an ingenious and very amiable lady, who had left part of her fortune, and the protestant religion, in 1726, in order to throw herself into the bosom of the church. This generous lady served in the triple capacity of mother, friend, and lover, to the new proselyte, for whom she had a maternal regard. Rousseau saw the necessity of procuring for himself some settlement, and was very unsettled in his mind, and under these circumstances, was very often obliged to absent himself from this tender and affectionate lady.

His talents for music, were above mediocrity; and the Abbe Blanchard, flattered his hopes with a place in the Royal chapel, which he, however could not obtain for him; he was therefore reduced to the necessity of teaching music at Chamberi, in which place he remained till 1741, at which time he went to Paris, where he remained a long time very destitute of the common necessaries of life. In the year 1743, he wrote a letter to a friend, in which he thus expresses himself; "Every thing is dear here, but especially bread." To what may not genius be reduced? Meanwhile he began to emerge from that obscurity in which he had been so long buried. His friends placed him with M. de Montaign, ambassador from France to Venice. According to his own confession, a proud misanthropy and a peculiar contempt of the riches and pleasures of this world, constituted the chief traits in his character, and a misunderstanding took place

between him and the ambassador. The place of depute under M. Dupin, farmer-general, a man of considerable genius, gave him some temporary relief, and enabled him to be of some benefit to Madame de Warrens, his former benefactress. He commenced his literary career in 1750. The following question was proposed at Dijon: "Whether the revival of the arts and sciences has contributed to the refinement of manners?" Rousseau at first, was inclined to support the affirmative. "This is the *poussinorum*," says a philosopher, at that time a friend of his, "take the negative side of the question, and I'll promise you the greatest success." His discourse against the sciences accordingly, having been found to be the best written, and replete with the deepest reasoning, was publicly crowned with the approbation of that learned body. Never was a subject supported with more eloquence, at the same time it was not a new one, but it was enriched by him with all the advantages which either genius or knowledge could confer on it. Very soon after its appearance, he met with several opponents of his tenets, which he with great deliberation defended; one dispute after another succeeded, till he found himself involved in a formidable train of correspondence, without having ever thought of such a strong opposition. After that time he began to grow less happy, and to increase in celebrity. His "Discourses on the Causes of Inequality among Mankind, and on the Origin of Social Compacts," was a work almost full of unintelligible maxims and wild ideas, it was written with a view to prove that mankind were equal; that they were born to live apart from each other, and that they have perverted the order of nature, in forming societies. He bestows the highest praise on the state of nature, and depreciates the idea of every social compact. This discourse, and in particular the dedication of it to the republic of Geneva, are the chef-d'œuvres of that kind of eloquence, of which the ancients alone had given us any accurate idea. By pre-

senting this performance to the magistrates, he was received again into his native country, and reinstated in all the privileges and rights of a citizen, after having, with much difficulty prevailed on himself to abjure the Catholic religion. He soon however, returned to France, and lived for some time in Paris. He afterwards gave himself up to retirement, to escape the shafts of criticism, and follow after the regimen which the strangury with which he was tormented, demanded of him. This is a very important epoch in the history of his life, as it is owing to this circumstance, perhaps, that we have the most elegant works that have come from his pen. His "Letter to d'Alembert," on the design of erecting a theatre at Geneva, written in his retirement, and published in 1757, contains along with some paradoxes, some very important and well handled truths. This letter first drew down upon him the envy of Voltaire, and was the cause of those indignities, with which that author never ceased to load him. What is most singular in him is, that although so great an enemy to theatrical representations himself, he caused a comedy to be printed, and in 1752, gave to the theatre a pastoral entitled, "The Village Conjuror," of which he composed both the poetry and music, each of them abounding with sentiment and elegance and full of innocent and rural simplicity. His composition is far superior to those common affected and insipid productions of our common petit-dramas. His Dictionary of Music affords several excellent articles. "This work," says M. la Borde, in his essay on music, "has need to be written over again, to save much trouble to those who wish to study it, and prevent them from falling into errors, which it is difficult to avoid, from the engaging manner in which Rousseau drags along his readers." The passages contained in it which refer to literature, may be easily distinguished as they are treated with the agreeableness of a man of wit, and the exactness of a man of taste. Rousseau, soon after his Village Conjuror, published a letter

against French Music, written with as much freedom as liveliness. This so exasperated the partizans of French comedy, that they treated him with as much fury, as if he had conspired against the state. A crowd of insignificant enthusiasts, spent their strength in aspersing his character. They insulted, menaced and lampooned him. Harmonic fanaticism went even to hang him up in effigy.

That tender and interesting style which is so conspicuous throughout the *Village Conjuror*, animates several letters in the *New Heloise*, in six parts, published in the year 1761, 12mo. This epistolary romance, of which the plot is ill-managed, and the arrangement bad, like all other works of genius, has its beauties and deformities. More truth in his characters and more precision in his tales, were to have been wished. The characters and likewise the style, have too much sameness, and the language is too affected and exaggerated. Some of the letters are, notwithstanding, admirable, from the force and warmth of expression, from an effervescence of sentiments, from the irregularity of ideas which always characterises a passion carried to its height. But why is so affecting a letter so often accompanied with an unimportant digression, an insipid criticism, or a false contradicting paradox? Why, after having shone in all the energy of sentiment, does he, on a sudden, turn unaffecting? It is because none of the personages are truly interesting. That of St Preux, is weak and often forced. Julia, is an assemblage of tenderness and pity, of elevation of soul, and of coquetry, of natural parts and pedantry. Wolmer is a violent man, and almost exceeds the limits of nature. In fine, when he wishes to change his style, and adopt that of the speaker, it may easily be observed, that he does not long support it, and every attempt embarrasses the author, and cools the reader. In the *Heloise*, Rousseau's unlucky talent of rendering every thing problematical, appears conspicuous, as in his arguments in favor of and against

duelling, which afford an apology for suicide, and a just condemnation of it; in his facility in paliating the crime of adultery, and his very strong reasons to make it abhorred; on the one hand, in declaiming against social happiness; on the other, in transports in favor of humanity: here, in violent rhapsodies against philosophers; there, by a rage for adopting their opinions: the existence of God attacked by sophistry, and atheists confuted by the most irrefragable arguments; the christian religion combatted by the most specious objections, and celebrated with the most sublime eulogies.

His *Emilius* which was published some time after, made more noise than the new *Heloisa*. This strictly moral romance, which made its appearance in four volumes, duodecimo, in 1762, treats chiefly of education, Rousseau wished to follow nature in every thing, and though his system in several places differs, from received ideas, it deserves, in many respects to be put in practice, and with some necessary modifications it has been so. His precepts are expressed with the force and dignity of a mind full of the leading truths of morality. If he has not always been virtuous, no body at least, has felt it more, or made it appear to more advantage. Every thing which he says against luxury, shows the vices and conceited opinions of his age, and is worthy at once of Tacitus, &c. &c. His style is peculiar to himself. He sometimes, however, appears, by a kind of affected rudeness and asperity, to ape at the mode of Montaigne, of whom he is a great admirer, and whose sentiments and expressions he often clothes in a new dress. What is most to be lamented, is, that in wishing to educate a young man as a christian, he has filled this third vol. with objections against christianity. He has, it must be confessed, given a very sublime eulogium on the gospel, and an affecting portrait of its divine author; but the miracles and the prophecies, which serve to establish his mission, he attacks without the least re-

serve. Admitting only natural religion, he weighs every thing in the balance of reason, and this reason being false, leads him into dilemmas very unfavorable to his own repose and happiness.

In 1754, he dwelt in a small house in the country, a retreat which he owed to the generosity of a farmer-general. The cause of this love for retirement, according to himself, was, "That invincible spirit of liberty which nothing could conquer, and in competition with which, honors, fortune, and reputation could not stand. It is true, this desire of liberty, has occasioned less pride than laziness; but his indolence is inconceivable. Every thing startles it; the most inconsiderable reciprocalities of social life, are to it, insupportable. A word to speak, a letter to write, a visit to pay, things necessary to be done, are to me, punishments. Hear my reasons. Although the ordinary intercourse between mankind be odious to me, intimate friendship appears to me very dear; because there are no more ceremonies due to it; it agrees with the heart and all is accomplished. Hear again, why I have always shunned kindnesses so much; because every act of kindness deserves a grateful mind, and I find my heart ungrateful, from this alone, that gratitude is a duty. Lastly, that kind of felicity which is necessary for me, is not so much to do that which I wish, as not to do that which I wish not to do." Rousseau enjoyed this felicity which he so much wished, in his retirement. Without entirely adopting that too rigorous mode of life pursued by the ancient Cynics, he deprived himself of every thing that could in any measure add fuel to this wished for luxury, which is ever the companion of riches, and which inverts even custom itself. He might have been happy in this retreat, if he could have forgot this public which he affected to despise; but his desire for a great name, got the better of his self-love, and it was this thirst after reputation, which made him introduce so many dangerous paragraphs in his *Emilia*.

The French parliament condemned this book in 1762, and entered into a criminal prosecution against the author, which forced him to make a precipitate retreat. He directed his steps towards his native country, which shut its gates against him. Proscribed in the place where he first drew breath, he sought an asylum in Switzerland, which he found in the principality of Neufchatel. His first care was to defend his Emilia against the mandate of the archbishop of Paris, by whom it had been anathematized. In 1763, he published a letter, in which he re-exhibits all his errors, set off with the most animated display of eloquence, and in the most insidious manner. He describes himself in this letter, "as more vehement than celebrated in his researches, but sincere on the whole, even against himself; simple and good; but sensible and weak; often doing evil, and always loving good; united by friendship, never by circumstances, and keeping more to his opinion than to his interest; requiring nothing of men, and not wishing to be under any obligation to them; yielding no more to their prejudices, than to their will, and preserving his own as free as his reason; disputing about religion without licentiousness; loving neither impiety, nor fanaticism, but disliking precise people more than bold spirits," &c. &c. From this specimen, the limitations he would appoint to this portrait, may easily be discovered.

The Letters of La Montaigne, soon after made their appearance, but this work far less eloquent, and full of envious discussions on the magistrates and clergy of Geneva, irritated the protestant ministers, without effecting a reconciliation with the clergy of the Romish church. Rousseau had solemnly abjured the latter religion in 1753, and, what is somewhat strange, had then resolved to live in France, a Catholic country. The protestant clergy were not fully reconciled by this change, and the protection of the king of Prussia, to whom the principality of Neufchatel belonged, was not sufficient to rescue him from that obloquy which

the minister of Montiers-Travers, the village to which he had retired, had excited against him. He preached against Rousseau, and his sermon produced an uproar among the people. On the night between the sixth and seventh of September, 1765, some fanatics, drove on by wine, and the declamation of the minister, threw some stones at the windows of the Genevan philosopher, who, fearing new insults, in vain sought an asylum in the canton of Berni. As this canton was connected with the republic of Geneva, they did not think proper to allow him to remain in their city, being proscribed by that republic. Neither his bad state of health, nor the approach of winter, could soften the hearts of those obdurate Spartans. To prevent the fear which they entertained of his opinions spreading, he besought them, but in vain, to shut him up in their prison till the spring. He was, accordingly, obliged to set out on a journey, at the beginning of a very inclement season, and after enduring great hardships and fatigues, he at length reached Strasbourg in a very debilitated situation. He received from marshal de Contades, who was then commander in that place, every accommodation which could be expected from generosity, humanity and compassion. Here he tarried till the inclemency of the season was over, and then embarked for Paris, where Mr. Hume then happened to be, who determined on taking him to England with him. After having made some little stay at Paris, in the year 1766, Rousseau actually set out for England. Hume, much affected with his situation and misfortunes, procured for him a very agreeable settlement in the country. Our Genevan philosopher was not, however, very well satisfied with this new place. He did not make so great an impression on the minds of the English, as he had done on those of the French people. His free disposition, his obdurate and melancholly temper, was deemed no singularity in England. He was there looked upon as an ordinary man, and the periodical prints of that day, were

filled with fatires against him. In particular, they published a forged letter from the king of Prussia, holding up to ridicule, the principles and conduct of this new Diogenes. Rousseau imagined there was a plot between Hume and some philosophers in France, to destroy his glory and repose. He sent a letter to him, filled with the most abusive expressions, and reproaching him for his conduct towards him. From this time he looked upon Hume, as a wicked and perfidious person, who had induced him to come to England, with no other view than to expose him to public ridicule; which foolish and chimerical idea, was nourished by self-love, and a restless disposition. He imagined that the English philosopher, amidst all his kindnesses, had something disagreeable in the manner of expressing them. The ill health of Rousseau, a strong and melancholly imagination, a too nice sensibility, a jealous disposition, joined with philosophic vanity, cherished by the false informations of his governess, who possessed an uncommon power over him; all these taken together, might tend to prepossess him with unfavorable sentiments of some innocent freedoms his benefactor might have taken with him, and might render him ungrateful, which he thought himself incapable of becoming. Meanwhile, these false conjectures and probabilities ought never to have had the weight with an honest mind to withdraw itself from its friend and benefactor. Proofs are always necessary in cases of this kind, and that which Rousseau had, was, by no means, a certain demonstration. The Genevan philosopher, however, certainly returned to France. In passing through Amiens, he met with M. Griffet, who was very desirous of knowing his misfortunes, and likewise the controversies he had been engaged in. He answered, " You have got the art of making a parrot speak, but you are not yet possessed of the secret of making a bear speak." In the mean time, the magistrates of this city, wished to confer on him some mark of their esteem, which he ab-

folutely refused. His difordered imagination viewed thefe flattering civilities, as nothing elfe than insults, fuch as were lavifhed on Sancho, in the ifland of Barataria. He thought that one part of the people looked upon him as like Lazarille of Tormes, who, being fixed to the bottom of a tub, with only his head out of the water, was carried from one town to another, to amufe the vulgar. But thefe wrong and whimfical ideas, did not prevent him from aspiring after a refidence in Paris, where he was more looked on as a fpectacle than in any other place whatever. On the firft of July, 1770, Rouffeau appeared, for the firft time, at the regency coffee-houfe, drefled in ordinary clothing, having for fome time previous to this, wore an Armenian habit. He was loaded with praifes by the furrounding multitude. “It is fomewhat fingular,” fays a writer, “to fee a man fo haughty as he, returning to the very place from whence he had been fo often banifhed. Nor is it one of the fmalleft inconftitencies of this extraordinary character, that he preferred a retreat in that place, of which he had fpo- ken fo much ill.” It happens to be as fingular, that a perfon under fentence of imprifonment, fhould wifh to live in fo public a manner, in the very place where his fentence was in force againft him. His friends procured for him, however, liberty of ftaying, on condition that he fhould neither write on religion nor politics; which he fulfilled, for he wrote none at all. He was contented with living in a calm philofophical manner, giving himfelf to the fociety of a few tried friends, fhunning the company of the great, appearing to have given up all his whimfies, and affecting neither the character of a philofopher, nor a bel esprit.

This extraordinary man died of an apoplexy, the fecond of July 1778, at Emernon-ville, belonging to the marquis de Girardini, about ten leagues from Paris. About twenty-four hours after his deceafe, his body was opened, in prefence of a competent number of witneffes, and an inqueft being held by

the proper officers, the surgeons declared upon oath, that all the parts of the body were found, and that a serious apoplexy, of which, palpable marks appear in the brain, was the cause of his death. This nobleman ordered the body to be embalmed, after which it was laid in a coffin of oak, lined with lead, and was deposited in the isle of poplars, a part of his lordship's garden, which is now called Elysium.

The same nobleman caused to be erected to his memory, a plane monument. On the tomb are inscribed the following epitaphs:

Ici repose
L'Homme de la nature
Et de la Verite!
Vitam impendere Vero;
Hic jacent Offa J. J. Rousseau.

The curious who go to see this tomb, likewise see the cloak which our philosopher wore. Above the door is inscribed the following sentence, which might afford matter for a whole volume. "He is truly free, who, to accomplish his pleasure, has no need of the assistance of a second person." Rousseau, during his stay in the environs of Lyons, married Mademoiselle le Vassene, his governess, a woman, who without either beauty or talents, had gained a very great ascendancy over him. She waited on him in health and in sickness; but, as if she had been jealous of possessing him alone, she drove from his mind, by the most perfidious insinuations, all those who came to entertain him; and when Rousseau did not dismiss them, she prevented their return, by invariably refusing them admittance. By these means, she the more easily led her husband into inconsistencies of conduct, which the originality of his character, as well as of his opinions, so much contributed to assist. Nature had, perhaps, but given him the embryo of his character; and art had, probably, united to make it

more singular. He did not incline to associate with any person, and as this method of thinking and living was uncommon, it procured him a name, and he displayed a kind of fantasticalness, in his behaviour and in his writings. Like Diogenes of old, he united simplicity of manners, with all the pride of genius; and a large stock of indolence, with an extreme sensibility, served to render his character still more uncommon. "An indolent mind," says he, "terrified at every application, a warm, bilious, and irritable temperament, sensible also, in a high degree, to every thing that can affect it, appear not possible to be united in the same person; and yet these two contrarieties compose the chief of mine. An active life has no charms for me. I would rather an hundred times consent to be idle, than to do any thing against my will; and I have an hundred times thought, that I could live not amiss in the bastille, provided I had nothing to do but just continue there. In my younger days, I made several attempts to get in there; but as they were only with a view of procuring a refuge and rest in my old age, and, like the exertions of an indolent person, only by fits and starts, they were never attended with the smallest success. When misfortunes came, they afforded me a pretext for giving myself up to my ruling passion." He exaggerated his misfortunes to himself as well as to others. He endeavored particularly to render interesting by his description, his misfortunes and his poverty, although the former were far less than he imagined, and notwithstanding, he had certain reasons against the latter. In other respects, he was charitable, generous, sober, and just, contenting himself with what was purely necessary, and refusing the means, which might have procured him wealth and offices. He cannot, like many other sophists, be accused of having often repeated with a studied emphasis, the word *Virtue*, without inspiring the sentiment. When he is speaking of the duties of mankind, of the principles necessary to our happiness, of

the duty we owe to ourselves and to our equals, it is with a copiousness, a charm, and an impetuosity, that could only proceed from the heart. He said one day to M. de Buffon, "You have asserted and proved, before J. J. Rousseau, that mothers ought to suckle their children." "Yes," says this great naturalist, "we have all said so; but John J. Rousseau forbids it, and causes himself to be obeyed." Another academician said, "that the virtues of Voltaire were without heat, and those of Rousseau, without head." He was acquainted at an early age with the Greek and Roman authors, and the republican virtues there held forth to view, the rigorous austerity of Cato, Brutus, &c. carried him beyond the limits of a simple estimation of them. Influenced by his imagination, he admired every thing in the ancients, and saw nothing in his contemporaries but enervated minds, and degenerated bodies.

His ideas upon politics were almost as eccentric as his paradoxes about religion. Some reckon his social compact, which Voltaire calls the unsocial compact, the greatest effort his genius produced. Others, find it full of contradictions, errors, and cynical passages, obscure, ill-arranged, and by no means worthy of his excellent pen; there are several other small pieces wrote by him, to be found in a collection of his works published in twenty-five vols. 8vo. and 12mo. to which there is appended, a very insignificant supplement in six vols.

We shall dismiss this extraordinary character by observing that in his "Confessions," all the disguise, with which pride, hypocrisy, self-love, and shame, had wound round the human heart, are removed, and all the secret recesses laid open to the eye. He appears a strange mixture of good and evil, of sublimity and littleness, of penetration and simplicity. The greater part of his works have been translated into English; among these, the most important are, his "Heloisa," and "Emilius."

ROWE, (NICHOLAS) descended from an ancient family in Devonshire, at which place he was born about the year 1673. He acquired a tolerable knowledge of the classical authors under the famous Dr. Busby at Westminster school; but poetry was his early and darling study. His father who was a lawyer, designed him for the same profession, and accordingly, at the age of sixteen, entered him a student in the Middle Temple. He made remarkable progress in the study of the law, but the love of the belles-lettres and poetry, the latter in particular, somewhat impeded his progress. When he was but five and twenty, he wrote his first tragedy, entitled, "The Ambitious Stepmother," and this, meeting with universal applause, he laid aside all thoughts of rising by the law. He afterwards wrote the following tragedies, but that which he valued himself most upon, was his "Tamerlane." The others are, "The Fair Penitent," "Ulysses," "The Royal Convert," "Jane Shore," and "Lady Jane Gray." He also wrote a poem called the Biter, and several other poems upon different subjects, which have been published under the title of miscellaneous works, in one volume, as his dramatic works have been in two. Rowe is chiefly to be considered in the light of a tragic writer and a translator. In his attempt at comedy, he failed, in so much that his Biter was not published in his works: and those poems which he occasionally wrote, and other short compositions, are scarcely worthy to be noticed; for they seem to be the productions of a mind, seeking rather to amuse its leisure, than to exercise its powers. He does not discover much art in the construction of his dramas, and is not a very nice observer of its unities. He extends time and varies place, as his convenience requires. To vary the place is not any violation of nature, if the change be made between the acts; for it certainly is not less easy for the spectator to suppose himself at Athens in the second act, than at Thebes in the first; but to change the scene, as Rowe does, in

the middle of an act, is, to add more acts to the play, since an act is so much of the business as is transacted without interruption. Rowe, by his licence, easily extricates himself from difficulties; as in *Lady Jane Gray*, when we have been terrified with all the dreadful pomp of public execution, and are wondering how the heroine of the piece will proceed, no sooner has Jane pronounced some prophetic rhymes, than—pass and be gone—the scene closes, and Pembroke and Gardiner, are turned out upon the stage. Dr. Johnson says, he does not know that there could be found, in his plays, any deep search into nature, any accurate discrimination of kindred qualities, nor nice display of passion in its progress; all is general and undefined. Nor does he much interest or affect the auditor, except in *Jane Shore*, who is always seen and heard with pity. Alicia is a character of empty noise, with no resemblance to real sorrow, or to natural madness. Whence then has Rowe his reputation? From the reasonableness and propriety of some of his scenes, from the elegance of his diction, and the suavity of his verse. He seldom moves either pity or terror, but he often elevates the sentiment; he seldom pierces the breast, but he always delights the ear, and very often improves the understanding. He admired Shakespeare so much, that he published an edition of his plays, to which he subjoined an account of that great man's life. The most considerable of Mr. Rowe's performances, was his translation of Lucian's *Pharissia*, which he finished but a short time before his death, but he never published it, and in fact, it did not make its appearance in print, till the year 1728, which was about ten years after he died.

His great love for books and poetry, did not in the least interfere with his other business, for it was impossible for any body to give closer application, where occasion required. The duke of Queensburg, while Secretary of State, made him secretary for public affairs. A short time after the duke died, which im-

mediately clouded all his prospects of preferment, and during the residue of queen Anne's reign, he spent the greater part of his time with the muses and his books. A story is told of him, which shows he had some acquaintance with her ministers. It is said, that he went one day to pay his court to the lord treasurer Oxford, who asked him, if he understood Spanish well, he answered "No," but thinking that his lordship might intend to send him into Spain, upon some honorable commission, he presently added, "that he did not doubt but that he could shortly be able both to understand and to speak it." The earl approving what he said, Rowe took his leave, and, retiring a few weeks to learn the language, waited again on the earl, to acquaint him with it. His lordship asking him, "If he was sure he understood it thoroughly," and Rowe affirming that he did, "How happy are you Mr. Rowe," said the earl, "that you can have the pleasure of reading and understanding the history of Don Quixote, in the original!" On the accession of George I. he was made poet laureat, and one of the land-surveyors of the customs, in the port of London. The prince of Wales conferred on him the clerkship of his council, and the lord chancellor Parker, made him his secretary for the presentations. He did not enjoy this good fortune long, for he died, on the 6th of December, 1718, in the 45th year of his age.

Mr. Rowe was twice married, by his first wife he had a son, and by his second, a daughter. He was a handsome genteel man, and his mind was as amiable as his person. While he lived, he was greatly beloved, and when he died, had the honor of being lamented by Mr. Pope, in an epitaph which is printed in Pope's works, although it was not affixed to Mr. Rowe's monument, in Westminster Abbey, where he was interred, in the poet's corner, opposite to Chaucer.

ROWE, (ELIZABETH) an English lady, eminent for her excellent writings both in prose and verse, was born at Ilchester, in Somersetshire, on the 11th Sept. 1674. Her father was possessed of a comfortable estate near Frome, in that county, where he lived, but being imprisoned at Ilchester for non-conformity, married a wife, and settled in that town. Elizabeth received the first serious impressions of religion, as soon as she was capable of distinguishing good from evil. There being a great affinity between painting and poetry, this lady, who had a vein for the one, naturally had a taste for the other. She was also very fond of music, chiefly of the grave and solemn kind, as best suited to the grandeur of her sentiments, and the sublimity of her devotion. But poetry was her favorite employment, her distinguishing excellence. So prevalent was her genius this way, that her prose is all poetical. In 1696, a collection of her poems was published at the desire of two of her friends. Her paraphrase on the thirty-eighth chapter of Job, was written at the request of Bishop Ken. She had no other tutor for the French and Italian languages, than the honorable Mr. Thynne, who willingly took the task upon himself. Her shining merit and her charming person and conversation, had procured her a great many admirers. Among the rest it is said that the celebrated M. Prior, paid his addresses to her. But Mr. Thomas Rowe, a gentleman of uncommon parts and learning, and also a tolerable talent at poetry, was, by heaven designed to be her future husband. This gentleman was of an honorable family, and his superior genius, and insatiable thirst after knowledge, were quite visible in his earliest years. He had formed a design to compile the lives of all the illustrious persons in antiquity, by Plutarch omitted, which, indeed, he partly executed. Eight lives were published since his decease, and were translated into French, by the Abbe Bellenger, In 1734. He spoke with ease and fluency; had a frank and benevolent temper, an inex-

haughty fund of wit, and a very communicative disposition. Such was the man, who, charmed with the person, character, and writings of our heroine, married her in 1710, and made it his study to repay the felicity with which she crowned his life. By a too close application to study, more than his weak frame could bear, it threw him into a consumption, which put a period to his valuable life, in May of 1715, when he had but just entered the twenty-ninth year of his age. Mrs. Rowe wrote a beautiful elegy on his death, and continued, to the last moments of her life, to express the highest veneration and affection for his memory. As soon after his decease as her affairs would permit, she indulged her inclination for solitude, by retiring to Frome in Somersetshire, in the neighbourhood of which place, the greatest part of her estate lay. In this recess it was, that she composed the most celebrated of her works, "Friendship in Death," and the "Letters Moral and Entertaining." In 1736, she published the history of Joseph; a poem which she had written in the early part of her life. She did not live long after this publication; for she died of an apoplexy, on the 20th of Feb. 1736-7. In her cabinet were found, letters to several of her friends, which she left strict orders to have delivered, immediately after her death. The Rev. Dr. Isaac Watts, agreeably to her request, revised and published her devotions, in 1737, under the title of "Devout Exercises of the Heart, in Meditation and Soliloquy, Praise and Prayer," and in 1739, her "Miscellaneous Works," in prose and verse, were published in two octavo vols. with an account of her life and writings prefixed.

As to her person, she was not a regular beauty, yet she was in the possession of a large share of the charms of her sex. She was of a moderate stature, her hair of a fine color, her eyes of a darkish grey, inclining to blue, and full of fire. Her complexion was very fair, and a natural blush glowed in her cheeks. She spoke gracefully; her voice was exceedingly sweet

and harmonious; and she had a softness in her aspect which inspired love, yet not without some mixture of that awe and veneration which distinguished sense and virtue, apparent in the countenance, are wont to create.



RUDDIMAN, (THOMAS) one of the most eminent grammarians which Scotland ever produced, was born in October 1674, at Raggel, in the parish of Boyndie, and county of Banff. His father, James Ruddiman, followed the simple occupation of farming, and was strongly attached to the house of Stuart.

Young Mr. Ruddiman was instructed in the principles of the Latin grammar, at the parish school of Boyndie, where his application was so vigorous, and his progress so rapid, that he quickly surpassed all his class-mates. His tutor, George Morison, who was a skilful and attentive teacher, being unwilling to check his ardour for learning, permitted him to follow the impulse of his genius, and to advance without waiting the comparatively slow progress of the other boys.

The pleasure which the youthful mind receives from vivid description, though wild and romantic, approaches to extacy, and often makes an impression which remains indelible. While at school, the first book that charmed the opening mind of Ruddiman, was Ovid's Metamorphoses; nor did he cease to relish the beauties of this author, when his judgment was mature, for, during the remainder of his life, Ovid was his favorite poet.

At the age of sixteen, he became anxious to pursue his studies at the university; but his father thinking him too young, opposed his inclination. Hearing of the competition trial, which was annually held at king's college, Aberdeen, for a certain number of bursaries, on the foundation of that university, Rud-

diman's ambition was kindled. Without the knowledge of his father, and with only a single guinea in his pocket, which his sister had privately given him, he set out for that place. On the road he was met by a company of gypsies, who robbed him of his coat, his shoes, his stockings, and his guinea. This misfortune did not in the least damp his enterprising spirit. He continued his journey to Aberdeen, presented himself before the professors as a candidate, and though he had neither clothes to give him a decent appearance, nor friends to recommend him, he gained the first prize.

After attending the university for four years, he obtained the degree of Master of Arts, an honor, of which he was always proud. The thesis says, the disputation on this occasion, lasted "from morning till night." Though Ruddiman was only twenty years of age when he left the university, it appears, from a book entitled "*Rhetoricorum Libri tres*," composed before this period, but never published, that he had then read the Roman classics with uncommon attention and advantage.

He was soon after engaged as a tutor to the son of Robert Young, Esq. of Auldbar, the great grandson of Sir Peter Young, who, under the direction of Buchanan, had been preceptor of James VI. His income here, must have been very small, or his situation unpleasant; for within a year, he accepted the office of schoolmaster in the parish of Laurencekirk. The profession of a schoolmaster in a country parish at that period, could display no field for ambition, nor prospect for great emolument; for, by an act of parliament, passed in 1633, the salary appropriated to this office, could not be increased above two hundred Scots merks, which is about fifty dollars per ann. In discharging the duties of this humble but important station, it is probable that he used Simpson's *Rudimenta Grammatica*, which was then generally taught

in the northern schools, and by which, he himself had been taught the principles of Latin grammar.

When Ruddiman had spent three years and an half in this employment, the celebrated Dr. Pitcairne, happening to pass through Laurencekirk, was detained in that village by a violent storm. Pitcairne wanting amusement, enquired of the hostess, if she could procure him any agreeable companion to bear him company at dinner. She replied, that the schoolmaster, though young, was said to be very learned, and though modest, she was sure could talk. Pitcairne was delighted with the conversation and learning of his new companion, invited him to Edinburgh, and promised him his patronage.

When Ruddiman arrived in Edinburgh, the advocates library, which had been founded eighteen years before, by Sir George Mackenzie, attracted his attention and curiosity, and he was soon after appointed assistant-keeper, under Mr. Spottiswoode, the principal librarian. His salary for executing this laborious office, was about thirty-six dollars. He had besides, a small honorary present from those who were admitted advocates, for correcting their theses; he also received a small compensation for copying manuscripts for the use of the library. And the faculty, before he had held the office two years, were so highly pleased with him, that they made him a present of eighteen dollars.

During the sitting of the court of sessions, he attended the library from ten till three. But this confinement did not prevent him from engaging in other laborious duties. A part of his time was occupied in teaching young gentlemen the Latin language. Some he attended at their lodgings, some waited upon him, and some resided at his own house. An exact list of the names of those who attended him, expressing the date of their entry, and the sums which he was to receive from each, has been found in his packet-book, a curious relic, which is still preserved.

When Ruddiman's merit as a scholar became better known, his assistance was anxiously solicited, by those who were engaged in literary publications. Freebairne, a respectable bookseller of that period, prevailed upon him to correct and prepare for the press, Sir Robert Sibbald's "*Introductio ad Historiam rerum a Romanis Gestarum in ea Borealis Britanniae parte quae ultra murum Picticum est.*" He received for this labor, thirteen dollars thirty-two cents. At the request of Mr. Spottiswoode, librarian, he contributed his aid to the publication of Sir Robert Spottiswoode's *Præliques of the laws of Scotland*, for which he was to receive the sum of twenty-two dollars twenty cents.

In 1707, he commenced auctioneer, an employment not very suitable to the dignified character of a man of letters; but to this occupation, he was, probably impelled by necessity; for, upon ballancing his accounts at the end of the preceding year, the whole surplus was but one hundred and seventy-five dollars, seventy-five cents. Ruddiman had a family, and seems to have been a stranger to that foolish pride, which has seduced some literary men into the opinion, that it is more honorable to starve, than to have recourse to an occupation which men of rank and opulence are accustomed to despise. The same year he published an edition of "*Voluseni de Aneini Tranquillitate Dialogus,*" to which he prefixed the life of Volusenus: Volusenus or Wilson, was a learned Scotchman, and had the honor to be patronized by Cardinal Woolsey. In 1709, he published "*Johnstoni Cantici Solomonis Paraphrasis Poetica,*" and "*Johnstoni Cantica,*" with notes, which he dedicated, in verse, to his friend and patron, Dr. Pitcairne. This edition brought him but very little profits, for he sold them at one shilling each, and printed but two hundred.

The philological talents of Ruddiman, were next directed to a more important object, in which they

became more conspicuous and useful. Freebairne the bookseller, proposed to publish a new edition of the Scottish translation of Virgil's *Æneid*, by Gawin Douglass, bishop of Dunkeld. Of the contributions which some eminent characters of the age presented, the most valuable were supplied by Ruddiman. Freebairne acknowledged in general terms, this obligation, but has not done him the justice to inform the reader, what these valuable contributions were, and Ruddiman's modesty restrained him, from publicly asserting his claim. From the pocket-book which has been already mentioned, it appears that Ruddiman corrected the work, and wrote the glossary; and there is strong reason to believe that he was the author of the forty-two general rules for assisting the reader to understand the language of Douglass. To those who wish to be acquainted with the ancient language of this island, the glossary will be a treasure, as it forms a compendious dictionary of the Anglo-Saxon. For this elaborate work, Ruddiman was allowed thirty-seven dollars.

The reputation of Ruddiman had now extended to a distance. He was invited by the magistrates of Dundee, to be rector of the grammar school of that town, but the faculty of advocates, anxious to retain him, augmented his salary to one hundred and thirty-four dollars, and he declined the offer.

In 1711, he assisted bishop Sage in publishing Drummond of Hawthornden's works; and performed the same favor to Dr. Abercrombie, who was then preparing for the press, his work entitled the "*Martial Atchievements*."

In 1713, he was deprived of his friend, Dr. Pitcairne. On this occasion, he testified all the respect which friendship could inspire, to the memory of this, his deceased patron, and surviving family. He composed Pitcairne's epitaph, and conducted the sale of his library, which was purchased by Peter the Great.

In 1715, the rudiments of the Latin tongue were published. Eighteen or nineteen Latin grammars, composed by Scotchmen, had appeared before this period; yet, such is the intrinsic value of this little treatise, that it soon superceded all other books on the subject, and is now taught in all the grammar schools in Scotland. It has also been translated into other languages.

He was next called upon to publish the works of Buchanan. The value of these, he enhanced much, by an elaborate preface, his "*Tubula Regnum Scotiae Chronologica*," and "*Propriorum Nominis Interpretatio*." The interpretation of proper nouns was highly requisite, for Buchanan has so disguised them in the Roman dress, that the original name is scarcely discernable; and the preface puts the reader on his guard against the chronological errors and factious spirit of the history. Ruddiman also added a learned dissertation, entitled, "*De Metris Buchananacis Libellus*," and subjoined annotations, critical and political, on the history of Scotland. As he espoused the cause of queen Mary, he raised against himself an host of enemies, and gave occasion to the celebrated controversy which has been carried on with much keenness and animosity, and with little intermission, even to the present time. For this work Ruddiman was liberally paid. He had now been so long accustomed to superintend the press, that he was led to form the plan of erecting a printing office of his own. Accordingly, in the year 1715, he commenced printer, in partnership with his brother Walter, who had been regularly bred to the business. Some years after, he was appointed printer to the university, in conjunction with one James Davidson, a reputable bookseller.

The first literary society formed in Scotland, was instituted in the year 1718. It probably derived its origin from the factious and turbulent spirit of the times. The learned, anxious, perhaps, to find some

respite from the political dissensions of the day, endeavored to procure it an elegant amusement; for one of the fundamental articles of the new association, was, that the "affairs of church and state, should not be introduced." Ruddiman, and the masters of the high school, had the honor to found this society. They were afterwards joined by lord Kames, who rendered them great assistance.

In 1725, the first part of his "*Grammaticae Latinae Institutiones*," which treated of etymology, was published. The second part, which explained the nature and principles of syntax, appeared in 1731. He also wrote a third part on prosody, which is said to be more copious and correct, than any other publication on the subject. When urged to give it to the public, he said drily, "The age has so little taste, the sale would not pay the expense." Of this work, he published an abridgment, to which he subjoined an abstract of his prosody.

Ruddiman next engaged in the management of a newspaper; an employment for which his genius and industry, seemed to render him well qualified. But those, who should expect either much information or amusement from this publication, would, perhaps, be greatly disappointed. The newspaper which he conducted, was called the *Caledonian Mercury*, and was established in 1720, by William Rolland, a lawyer. Ruddiman acted only in the capacity of printer for five years, but upon the death of Mr. Rolland, in 1729, the property was transferred to him, or to his brother Walter, and him conjunctly. This paper continued in the family of Ruddiman, till 1772, when it was sold by the trustees of his grand children, to Mr. John Robertson.

The *Caledonian Mercury*, was at first, printed but three times a week, in a very small size, but afterwards was very much enlarged. Mr. Ruddiman, after the death of Mr. Spottiswoode librarian, remained for some time in his former station, but was at length

appointed keeper of the library, though without any increase of salary, and a short time after, Mr. Goodal the defender of queen Mary, succeeded him in the office of sub-librarian.

The assiduous application of Ruddiman, supported by such learning, was entitled to wealth, which now indeed, flowed in upon him, in what was, at that period, deemed great abundance. On the 1st of October 1735, it appeared, from an exact statement of his affairs, that he was worth at least, eight thousand six hundred and ninety-three dollars. In 1710, he valued his effects worth no more than one hundred and eleven dolls.

In 1737, the schoolmasters and teachers in Edinburgh, formed themselves into a society, in order to establish a fund for the support of their wives and children. Of this scheme, Ruddiman was a zealous promoter, and was chosen treasurer. Perhaps it was this association, which in 1742, gave the idea to the Scotch clergy, of forming themselves into a society of the same nature.

In 1739, he published "*Señtus Diplomatum et Numismatum, Scotiae Thesaurus*." This work was projected and begun by Anderson, but was finished by Ruddiman. The preface, which is an excellent commentary on Anderson's performance, was written by Ruddiman, and displays a greater extent of knowledge, than almost any of his other productions.

As Ruddiman had imbibed from his father those political principles, which attached him to the family of Stuart, he probably did not remain an unconcerned spectator of the civil commotions, which, in 1745, agitated Scotland. He did not, however, take any active part in the rebellion. His principles, he has been heard to say, induced him to be a quiet subject, and a good citizen. He retired to the country during the summer of 1745, and while his fellow-citizens were spilling each other's blood, he was more

happily engaged in writing *Critical Observations on Burman's Commentaries on Lucian's Pharsalia*. The *Caledonian Mercury*, was, in the mean time, marked with a jealous eye. His son, who had for some time been the principal manager of that newspaper, having copied a paragraph which was reckoned seditious, from an English paper, was imprisoned. The solicitation of his father, procured his release; but it was too late, for the unhappy young man had contracted a distemper in the tolbooth of Edinburgh, which terminated his existence.

During the last seventeen years of his life, Ruddiman was almost incessantly engaged in controversy. To this, he was in some measure compelled, by the violent attacks which some critics of the times, had, successively made upon his works. He was first called upon by an auditor in the exchequer, to determine the comparative merit of Buchanan and Johnston as poets. He gave a decided preference to Buchanan, in perspicuity, purity, and variety of style; but, like a candid critic, allowed Johnston to be superior in the harmony of his numbers. His next antagonist was Logan, one of the ministers of Edinburgh, a weak illiterate man, but an obstinate polemic. The subject of contest was, whether the crown of Scotland was strictly hereditary, and whether the birth of Robert III. was legitimate? Ruddiman maintained the affirmative in both points, and certainly far surpassed his antagonist, in the powers of reasoning. He proved the legitimacy of Robert, by the public records of the kingdom, with a force of argument, which will admit of no reply; but, in discussing the first question, by which he was led to consider the contest between Bruce and Baliol, he was not so successful, for there are many instances in the history of Scotland, in which the brother succeeded to the crown, in preference to the son. He showed, however, that the Scottish, was at no period, properly elective; and that, according to the old licentious constitution of the kingdom, the

right of Bruce, who was the nearest in blood, to the royal family, was preferable to the claim of Baliol, though descended from the eldest daughter.

But the labor of Ruddiman did not end, when the pen dropped from the feeble hand of Logan. He was soon called upon to repel the attacks of Love, school-master of Dalkeith, who maintained, in opposition to him, that Buchanan had neither repented of his treatment of queen Mary, nor had been guilty of the least ingratitude to that princess. That Buchanan ever repented, there is reason to doubt. Whether he was guilty of ingratitude, let the unbiaſſed determine, when they are aſſured, by authentic records, that Mary conferred a conſiderable penſion on him for life.

When Ruddiman had arrived at his eightieth year, and was almoſt blind, he was aſſailed by James Man, maſter of an hoſpital at Aberdeen, with a degree of rancour and virulence, united with ſome learning and ability, which muſt have touched him in a ſenſible manner, and alarmed his fears for his reputation after his deceaſe. He was called a finiſhed pedant, a furious calumniator, and a corrupter of Buchanan's works. The venerable old man again put on his armour, entered the liſts, and gained a complete victory. Man, with all his acutenefs, could only point out twenty errors in two folio volumes. Some of theſe were typographical, ſome trifling, and ſome doubtful. Ruddiman, with much pleaſantry, drew up againſt Man, an account of four hundred and fixty-nine errors, conſiſting of fourteen articles, of which two or three, may be produced as a ſpecimen. 1. Falſhoods and prevarications, twenty. 2. Abſurdities, fixty-nine. 3. Paſſages from clafſical authors, which were miſunderſtood by Man, ten. The triumph which he gained over this virulent adverſary, he did not long enjoy; for he died at Edinburgh on the 17th of June, 1757, in the eighty-third year of his age, and was buried in

the Grey Friars church yard, without any monument to distinguish his grave.

He was three times married, but left behind him only one daughter, named Alifon, who was married in 1747, to James Stuart, Esq. After her father's death, she was put in the possession of his fortune, which amounted to 133,200 dollars.

He was of the middle size, of a thin and straight make, his eyes were remarkably piercing. Of his talents and learning, his works afford the most satisfactory proofs. His memory was tenacious and exact. He could repeat long passages from his favorite Ovid. He was so great a master of the Latin Language, that he has, perhaps, been equalled by none, since the days of Buchanan.

Ruddiman has left a character unstained by vice, and distinguished by many virtues. His poetry was exemplary. He spent his Sundays in religious employment; and we are informed, had prayers read to him every morning and evening, by his amanuensis, when the infirmities of age, required such an assistant. He was frugal of his time, neither indolent nor fond of amusement; and so remarkably temperate, that it is said, he was never intoxicated. Though often forced into controversy, and treated with insolence, he never descended to scurrility and abuse, nor cherished resentment against his enemies. His candour was much admired in one instance, in the favorable character which he published in the Caledonian Mercury, of his antagonist, Love, after his decease, who was probably, the greatest enemy our hero ever had. Upon the whole, it must be allowed, that Ruddiman has been of great service to classical literature, and an honor to his country.



RUYSCH, (FREDERICK) Considered as the greatest anatomist that Holland ever produced, was son of

the Commissary of the States-General; was born at the Hague, in the fall of 1638.

The first rudiments of his education he received at home, and from thence went to Leyden, where he applied himself closely to the study of anatomy and botany. From Leyden he went to Francker, where he finished his studies, and took the degree of Doctor in physic. In 1661, he returned to the Hague, took to himself a wife and settled. Here he paid so great attention to the practice of his profession, that he neglected every other pursuit, unless it was connected with, or in some measure related to it. In 1665, he published a piece entitled, "*De Vasis Lymphaticis et Lacteis*," which did him much honor, and in consequence of it, was, the next year, invited to Amsterdam, to take the professorship of anatomy; which invitation he gladly accepted, and constantly employed himself in dissections; and had an excellent chance of examining every part of the human body, with the most scrupulous exactness. He found out new means to facilitate anatomical enquiries; and discovered a particular secret to prepare dead bodies, and to preserve them for many years from putrefaction. His collection in this way, was truly marvellous. In 1717, he was honored with a visit from the Czar Peter of Russia, who was so struck with his collection, that he gave him 11,575 dollars for the copy, and sent it to St. Petersburg.

In 1685, he was made professor of physic, which post he filled with honor, till 1728, when he unhappily broke his thigh by a fall in his chamber. The year before, he lost his son, Henry Ruysch, an eminent physician, who was likewise skilled in botany and anatomy, and was supposed to have aided his father very much in his publications, experiments and inventions. This son died when his father stood most in need of him, who now had no body near him but his youngest daughter, who was still unmarried. This lady was well acquainted with anatomy, having been initiated

by her father, in all the mysteries of the art, and therefore was capable of assisting him much in completing a second collection of rarities in anatomy and natural history, which he had set himself to work at, as soon as he had disposed of the first.

His anatomical works were published in four vols. quarto. This great man died the 22d of Feb. 1731, aged 93 years. The greater part of his life he had spent in studying anatomy, had published many very useful books, and doubtless, made many important discoveries in it, yet not so many as by some was imagined. He was a member of the Royal Society at London, and of the academy of sciences at Paris, in which last place he succeeded Sir Isaac Newton in the year 1727.



SAAVEDRA, (MICHAEL DE CERVANTES) one of the most celebrated of the Spanish writers, was born in 1549. Though the brightest ornament of his own country, and though he would have done honor to any country in any age, yet so little was he noticed, so little did his inimitable works excite the curiosity of his countrymen, during his life, that the place of his birth remains to this day, a subject of dispute. Several cities of Spain have claimed the honor of giving birth to the author of "Don Quixote;" as those of Greece did, of being the birth-place of Homer. Such is the niggardliness, or the jealousy of mankind: him whom they persecuted while living; whom they suffered to end his days in obscurity, poverty, and extreme wretchedness; when he was no longer within the reach of their assistance, or capable of receiving pleasure from their regard, or benefit from their notice, they are ambitious of honoring; and proclaim the ingratitude of their country, by contending for the distinction of being his fellow-citizens.

The arguments advanced in support of these differ-

ent pretensions, are all derived from words of Saavedra himself, which have either casually escaped him, or which are wholly equivocal and inconclusive. One author asserts that he was born at Esquivias, because in his preface to "Perfiles and Sigismunda," he has bestowed the epithet of Renowned upon that place. Others, upon the authority of an obscure tradition, declare that Lucena was the place of his birth. A third set, among whom is Don Nicholas Antonio, are of opinion that he was born a native of Seville, because Cervantes mentions his having seen plays, in his youth, acted by Lope Rueda, who was a Sevillian, and because there are families in that city, by the names of Cervantes and Saavedra.

It appears to be the general opinion of writers at present, that he was born at Madrid; because, in his "Voyage to Parnassus," he says, speaking of his departure from that city, "Out of my country and myself I go!" which is too general an expression to furnish any certainty respecting his birth-place.

After all those conjectures, for none of these arguments afford any proof, it is, however, a matter of small importance to settle the place of his nativity, for the world will do him justice wherever his works are read. His merit is not confined to time or place. The keen satire, the chaste humor, the fire and versatility of genius, which are conspicuous throughout his writings, will procure him a welcome reception wherever there are men who can laugh at wit, or feel the force of merited ridicule.

Of his education we know as little as of his birth. It is from his own writings alone, that we are able to determine his character. Humor and invention were the prominent characteristics of his mind; besides these, his stock of acquired knowledge was very extensive. he appears to have been intimately acquainted with the Latin classics; well read in civil history and geography; versed in the philosophy, rhetoric, and divinity of the schools; conversant with the Spanish and the best

Italian authors ; a believer in astrology, and a perfect master of his own Castilian language.

From the delicacy and volatility of his genius, he appears, however, not to have relished the severer studies, but to have directed his attention to the productions of taste, to polite literature, to the romantic and the extravagant, which, while they amused his fancy, enlarged, multiplied, and refined his ideas ; taught him to set proper bounds to the excursions of his imagination.

Respecting the manner in which he exercised these talents in his youth, and in which the first years of his manhood were employed, very little is known. Don Nicholas Antonio says, he was secretary to the duke of Alva. But with the time when he entered or left the duke's service, we are not made acquainted ; nor is it certain that he entered it at all. Others are of opinion that he served, for some time, as a volunteer in Flanders, where he was promoted to the rank of ensign, in the company commanded by Don Diego de Urbina. This opinion is grounded on the supposition, that the history of the captive, related in the first part of the history of Don Quixote, is a detail of his own adventures. But this supposition must be inadmissible, when we consider that Cervantes always mentions himself by the humble appellation of soldier ; which he would not, probably, have assumed, if he had ever appeared in a superior station. All that can be certainly known, is, what he himself has told us, that he was chamberlain to cardinal Aquaviva in Rome, and there, followed the profession of a soldier, for some years, in the army commanded by Marco Antonio Colonna. Under this great captain, Cervantes embarked in the Christian fleet, commanded by Don John of Austria, who obtained a complete victory over the Turks, at the famous battle of Lepanto, in which our author lost his left arm, by the shot of an arquebus. It is the opinion of Dr. Smollet, author of Cervantes' life prefixed to Don Quixote, but it

was after he had suffered this mutilation, which must have disqualified him for exercising the profession of a soldier, that he entered into the service of the Cardinal Aquaviva, where, in all probability, he would have leisure and opportunity to prosecute his favorite studies, to cultivate the muses, and to compose the masterly specimens of genius, which have since extended his fame through the world.

This was probably the most fortunate period of Saavedra's life. He seems, indeed, to have enjoyed some years of high prosperity, and to have collected a considerable fortune; for we find him afterwards relieving the wants of his fellow captives in Barbary, with a liberality which indicated affluence.

About this time, he enlisted among the dramatic corps, and published a number of pieces which were received with great applause. He may, in fact, be considered as the father of the Spanish theatre, which, at that time, was in a very rude state. Rope de Rueda, a native of Seville, and originally a gold-beater, was the first, of whom we have any account, who was both an actor and an author. He found the Spanish drama in its infancy; the whole furniture and dress of the theatre, consisting of four sheepskin jackets with the wool on, trimmed with gold leather, four beards and periwigs, and an equal number of pastoral crooks. The stage was composed of a few boards, raised about three feet from the ground, upon four benches, or forms. There was no other scenery than a blanket, or horse-cloth, stretched across the stage, behind which, the musicians sung old ballads, unaccompanied by any sort of instrument. The piece was nothing more than a dialogue, or an eclogue, between two or three swains, and a shepherdess, seasoned with comic interludes, or rather low buffoonery, exhibited in the characters of a blackamore, a bravo, a fool and a Biscayar.

Rueda wrote several pieces which he acted himself with great applause; and, indeed, considering the rude

state of the drama, they were possessed of considerable merit. The chief point of view, however, in which he deserves the gratitude of his countrymen, was, his laying the foundation for greater improvements.

He was succeeded by Naharro, a Toledan, who introduced new decorations, brought forward the music from behind the blanket, deprived the actors of their counterfeit beards, without which no part had been hitherto performed, invented machines, clouds, thunder and lightning, and introduced challenges and combats with surprising success. Still much remained to be done. The drama was unpolished and irregular; and the fable, though divided into five acts, was almost entirely destitute of manners, propriety, and invention. The theatre was little more than an exhibition of shew-fights, undignified by morals, unseasoned by wit, and unrefined by sentiment.

From this state of ignorance and barbarity, Cervantes raised the Spanish theatre to dignity and esteem; by enriching his dramatic productions with moral sentiments, regularity of plan, and propriety of character, as well as with the graces of poetry, and the beauties of imagination. He published thirty pieces which were represented at Madrid, with every possible mark of approbation.

In the year 1574, he was taken by a Barbary Corsair, though on what occasion we know not, and carried to Algiers, where he was sold to a Moor, and remained a slave for five years and an half, during which time he exhibited proofs of the most enterprising genius, and heroic generosity. He, with fourteen of his countrymen who were retained in the same state of slavery as himself, concerted a plan for escaping. One of their number was dispatched to the island of Majorca to solicit assistance from the governor, who, accordingly, fitted out a brigantine which had orders to touch upon a certain part of the Barbary coast, to which Cervantes, and the rest of his companions were to repair. Just as the vessel was anchored at the

appointed place, she was discovered by some Moors who happened to pass, and was obliged to return to Majorca, without bringing off the unhappy captives. Cervantes and his companions, mean while, lay concealed in a cavern, which they never quitted except in the night; where they were supplied with provisions by a Spanish slave, by whom, at length, they were betrayed to Hassan Bashaw. This tyrant, who stands upon record, as a monster of profligate cruelty and avarice, immediately gave orders to the guardian Bashaw, with a guard of armed men, to follow the traitorous slave, who led them to the cavern where his countrymen were concealed. Hassan endeavored to persuade Cervantes to accuse Oliver, one of the fathers of the redemption at Algiers, as an accomplice in the scheme they had projected; in hopes of extorting from the friar, by way of composition, the money which had been collected for the ransom of christian slaves. But Cervantes, in spite of the artful promises, dreadful threats and imprecations, employed by the Bashaw to persuade him to act this detested part, persisted in declaring that he had no associate in the plan of escape, which he represented to be purely the result of his own reflection. The Bashaw finding it impossible to shake or to bend the integrity of the brave Spaniard, at length, after several days, restored him and his companions to their respective masters. It seems that Hassan had conceived such an idea of the spirit, courage, and activity of Cervantes, that he resolved to make him his own, and accordingly he purchased him of his master for five hundred dollars. The inventive genius and undaunted courage of our author, were, indeed, dreaded by the Bashaw himself; who was heard to say, after he had purchased him, "While I hold that maimed Spaniard in safe custody, my vessels, slaves, and even my whole city are secure." He had not only concerted a number of schemes for the emancipation of his fellow-slaves, but his ambition or his revenge, had aspired to the con-

quest of Algiers itself, and he was, at four different times, on the point of being impaled, hooked, or burned alive. There was something in the character or personal deportment of Cervantes, which commanded respect from barbarity itself. For, notwithstanding all his offences, the Bashaw never ventured to punish him ; but afterwards, through the intercession of a trinitarian father, accepted a thousand dolls. as the price of his redemption.

Soon after his return to his own country, either by an injudicious liberality, or a headlong attachment to amusements, he dissipated what remained of his fortune, and re-commenced author. He composed his "Galatea," a work consisting of six books, which was published in 1584, and dedicated to Ascanio Colonna, abbot of St. Sophia, and afterwards cardinal of the holy cross of Jerusalem. This book, if we give credit to Don Louis de Vargas Manrique, who wrote the commendatory sonnet prefixed to the work, displays an uncommon share of invention, tenderness of passion, delicacy of sentiment, and force and purity of diction. Manrique may, perhaps, have erred through the partiality of friendship. At any rate, the work has been much censured by the critics, for the irregularity of its style, the incorrectness of its versification, and the multiplicity of incidents, which incumber and perplex the narration. The work besides, is not brought to a conclusion, so that the plan appears defective.

From the publication of the Galatea, there follows a space of twenty-two years in Saavedra's life, which we must leave almost an entire chasm ; unless we suppose he employed a part of it in composing and publishing his theatrical pieces, which have been already mentioned as the first regular productions of the Spanish drama. During this time, however, he married Donna Catalina de Salazar, reduced himself to poverty, experienced the ingratitude of those he had befriended in his prosperity, and, after having endured

the insults and reproaches, too commonly heaped upon those who are in adversity, was thrown into prison in consequence of the debts he had contracted. Here, yes, be calm gentle reader! here, in prison he wrote the first part of *Don Quixote*; a work, which is at once, the boast of Spain, and the admiration of all Christendom. It was written, as is generally known, with a view to ridicule and discredit those absurd romances, which, at that time, inundated the literary world, and corrupted the taste of mankind; and which were, indeed, a bitter burlesque upon reason and common sense. The success of *Don Quixote* was far beyond every calculation, and even the author's own hopes. Upon its appearance, the old romances vanished like a mist before a gale of wind. The ridicule was so strikingly just, that the warmest admirers of *Amadis de Gaul*, and all his brethren, seemed to awake from a dream, and to start at their former infatuation.

We are informed by the author himself, that even before the publication of the second part, twelve thousand copies were in print, besides a new impression then working off at Antwerp. "The very children," says the bachelor Sampson Carrasco, "handle it, boys read it, men understand, and old people applaud the performance. It is no sooner laid down by one, than another takes it up; some struggling, and some entreating for a sight of it; in fine, this history is the most delightful and least prejudicial entertainment that ever was seen, for in the whole book there is not the least shadow of a dishonorable word, nor one thought unworthy of a good Catholic."

Don Quixote was first published at Madrid in 1605, and had the good fortune to extort the approbation of royalty itself. Philip III. standing in a balcony of his palace, and surveying the adjacent country, perceived a student on the bank of the Manzanares, reading a book, and every now and then striking his forehead, and bursting out into loud fits of laughter. His majesty observed his motions for some time.

“ That student,” said he, “ is either mad, or reading Don Quixote.” Some of the courtiers in attendance, had the curiosity to go out and enquire, and actually found the scholar engaged in the adventures of our Manchegan.

The book was dedicated to the duke de Bejar, who, by his interest, or his purse probably, obtained the author's discharge from prison. Cervantes afterwards attracted the notice of the count de Lemos, who seems to have been his chief and favorite benefactor. He also enjoyed some share of the countenance of the cardinal archbishop of Toledo; so we cannot adopt the opinion of those who believe his Don Quixote to have been intended as a satire upon the administration of that nobleman. Nor is there the least plausible reason for thinking that his aim was to ridicule the conduct of Charles V. whose name he never mentions but with reverence and regard. Indeed, his own indigence was a more severe reproach than any thing he could have invented against the ministry of Philip III. for though their protection kept him from starving, it did not exempt him from the difficulties and mortifications of want, and no man of taste and humanity can reflect upon his character and circumstances, without being shocked at the barbarous indifference of his patrons. What he obtained was not the offering of liberality and taste, but the scantied alms of compassion: he was not respected as a man of genius, but relieved as a beggar.

But even in this low situation, he was not exempt from the ill offices of those who envied his talents and his fame. Writers who were forced to look up to his excellence, vilified his genius and censured his morals; they construed Don Quixote into an impertinent libel, and endeavored to depreciate his “ Exemplary Novels,” which were published at Madrid, in 1613. It must have been, however, a great consolation to him, in the midst of this malicious persecution of the scribblers, and the savage neglect of the great, to see him-

self celebrated by the choicest wits of Spain, and among the rest, by the great Lope de Vega, prince of the Spanish theatre, who both, during the life and after the death of our author, mentioned him in terms of the highest admiration. The insult which provoked him the most, was the outrage he sustained from the insolence and knavery of an author, who, while he was preparing the second part of *Don Quixote* for the press, in 1614, published a work entitled, "The second volume of the sage Hidalgo *Don Quixote de la Mancha*, containing his third folly. Composed by the Licentiate Alonzo Fernandez de Avellanda, a native of Tordefillas; dedicated to the Alcade, Regidors, and gentlemen of the noble town of Argamafilla, the happy country of *Don Quixote de la Mancha*." This impostor, not contented with having robbed Cervantes of his plan, and, as some believe, of a great part of his copy, attacked him personally, in his preface, in the most virulent manner; reproaching him with his poverty, and taxing him with having abused his cotemporary writers, particularly Lope de Vega; under the shadow of whose reputation, this spurious writer takes shelter, pretending to have been lashed, together with that great genius, in some of our author's critical reflections. In spite of his disguise, Cervantes discovered him to be an Arragonian, and finding himself so injuriously upbraided with crimes which his soul abhorred, he gave a loose to his resentment, which burst forth in merited ridicule, and the most cutting sarcasms, in the preface and second part of *Don Quixote*. The genuine continuation appeared in 1615, and convinced the world, that none but Cervantes could complete the plan of the original projector.

The next year after the publication of his novels, he ushered into the world a poem, entitled a "Voyage to Parnassus," dedicated to Don Rodrigo de Tapia, knight of St. Jago. This work is an ironical satire on the Spanish poets of his time, written in imita-

tion of Cæsar Caporali, who lashed his cotemporaries of Italy under the same title; though it appears to have been also the design of Saavedra, to complain of the little regard that was paid to his own age and talents.

In 1615, Juan Villaroel published eight plays and the same number of interludes, all written by Cervantes, who had sold them because he had neither money nor credit to print them at his own expence.

The last work that he finished was a novel, called "The Troubles of Perfiles and Sigismunda," which he did not live to see printed. This child of his old age, appears to have been his favorite; a compliment which every author pays the youngest offspring of his genius, for whatever sentence the world may pronounce, every man thinks he daily improves in experience and understanding, and that in refusing the pre-eminence to his last effort, he would fairly own the decay or the degeneracy of his own talents.

Before this novel was published, the author was seized with a dropfy which carried him to his grave. The precise time of his death is not known; but in his dedication, prefixed to *Perfiles and Sigismunda*, he informs his patron, the count de Lemos, that he had already received extreme unction, and was on the brink of eternity. This dedication is dated April 19, 1617; and Cervantes, probably, died a few days afterwards, for the ceremony of the unction, is never performed until the patient is supposed to be in extremity. He certainly did not live long after this period, for in September following, a licence was granted to Donna Catalina de Salazar, widow of Michael de Cervantes Saavedra, to print the *Troubles of Perfiles and Sigismunda*, a northern history, which was accordingly published at Madrid, and afterwards translated into Italian.

SACHEVEREL, (HENRY) son of Joshua Sacheverel, was born at Marlborough, in 1672. The widow of Mr. Edward Hearst, an apothecary, who was his godfather, and had adopted him as his son, sent him, at her own charge, to Magdalen College, Oxford; where he soon distinguished himself by a regular observation of the duties of the house, by his compositions, good manners, and genteel behaviour. He was contemporary and chamber-fellow with Mr. Addison, and one of his greatest intimates till the time of his famous trial. He took the degree of M. A.—B. D.—and D. D. successively in 1696, '97 and '98. In 1705, he was appointed preacher of St. Savior's church, Southwark; and in this station, delivered his famous sermons, in one of which he was supposed to point at lord Godolphin, under the name of Volpone. For certain doctrines contained in these two sermons, and for the insinuations supposed to be aimed at his lordship, he was impeached by the House of Commons; and his trial continued from Feb. 27, 1709-10, till the 23d of March, when he was sentenced to a suspension from preaching for three years, and his two sermons were ordered to be burned. This ridiculous prosecution, at once overthrew the ministry, and laid the foundation for the Doctor's preferment. To Sir Simon Harcourt, who was his counsel, he presented a silver bason gilt, with an elegant inscription, supposed to have been written by his friend Dr. Atterbury. During his suspension, he made a kind of triumphal progress through several parts of the kingdom; was collated to a living near Shrewsbury; and on the 13th of April, 1713, the same month in which his suspension ended, had the valuable rectory of St. Andrews' Holborn, conferred upon him, by the queen. His reputation was then so high, that he sold the first sermon he preached after his sentence expired, for the sum of 444 dollars, and, it is said, upwards of 40,000 copies were soon sold. Soon afterwards a considerable estate at Callow in Derbyshire, was left him by his

kinsman George Sacheverell, Esq. In 1716, he prefixed a dedication to "Fifteen Discourses, occasionally delivered before the University of Oxford, by W. Adams, M. D. late student of Christ-Church, and rector of Staunton-upon-Wye. in Oxfordshire." This is the last time he appeared in public. He was involved in several disputes with his parishoners, in which he seems to have always preserved his independence. He died June 5, 1724.



SACHVILE, (THOMAS) the first lord Buckhurst, and earl of Dorset, was born in 1536, at Buckhurst, Suffex, the seat of his family. He was educated partly at Oxford, and partly at Cambridge, where he took the degree of master of arts. He then took rooms in the Inner Temple, London, with the intention of qualifying himself, not for the practice of the law, but for more effectually serving his country in Parliament, of which he was a member in the reign of Philip and Mary. He accordingly proceeded no farther in the study of the law, than to be admitted at the bar. At the university, it seems he had acquired the name of a good poet; and in 1557, he wrote a poetical piece, entitled "The Induction, or Introduction to the Myrror of Magistrates." This is a series of poems, founded upon a dramatic plan; and consists of examples of men eminent for their vices and their crimes, who had come to miserable ends. It was received with great applause in its time, though it is now lost and forgotten. In 1561, his tragedy of "Gorboduc" was acted, the first that ever appeared in verse, and was greatly admired by his contemporary wits. Having by these productions established his reputation as a poet, he laid down his pen, and assumed the statesman; in which character he attained the highest eminence of that time. He made the tour of France and Italy, and, on some account

or other, though we know not what, was in prison at Rome, in 1566, when he received the news of his father's death. Upon this, he obtained his liberty, returned home, entered into possession of his vast patrimony, and was soon after created a peer by the title of lord Buckhurst. This sudden accession of honor and fortune, led him into some extravagances, from which he is said to have been reclaimed by the queen, who received him into her particular favor, and employed him in several very important affairs.

In 1587, he was sent ambassador to the United Provinces, upon their complaints against the earl of Leicester; and though it has never been denied that he discharged that delicate and hazardous trust with ability and integrity, yet the queen's favorite prevailed with her to recall him, and upon some fictitious charge, to confine him to his own house for nine or ten months. To this order of confinement, he is said to have submitted so obsequiously, that during the whole time, he would never suffer himself, openly or secretly, by night or day, to see either his wife or child. Upon the death of his enemy, her majesty's favor returned to him with redoubled strength. In 1590, he was made a knight of the garter; and in 1591, chancellor of Oxford. In 1589, he had been joined with the treasurer Burleigh, for the purpose of negotiating a peace with Spain, and upon the death of the treasurer, lord Buckhurst succeeded to that office; by virtue of which, he became, in effect, prime minister, and as such exerted himself, with vigor and success, for the public good and the safety and happiness of the queen.

Upon the death of Elizabeth, the administration of the government devolving on him with other counsellors, they unanimously proclaimed king James; who renewed his patent of lord-high-treasurer for life, to lord Buckhurst, even before his lordship waited upon his majesty. In 1604, he was created earl of Dorset. He was one of the counsellors to whose judgment, his

majesty, upon all occasions, paid the most deference, and in whose integrity, he reposed the greatest confidence.

In 1607, he was attacked at his seat in Surry, with a disorder which brought him to the verge of the grave. He, however, recovered so far as to be able to attend at the council-table, where, soon afterwards, he dropped down, and immediately expired. This sudden death, which happened in April 1608, was occasioned by a dropfy in the brain. He was interred with great solemnity in Westminster-Abbey; his funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Abbot, who had been his chaplain, and who afterwards was archbishop of Canterbury.



SACKVILLE, (CHARLES) Earl of Dorset and Middlesex, was descended in a direct line from lord Buckhurst, the subject of the preceding article, and was born in 1637. His education, which he received under a private tutor, being finished, he made the tour of Italy, and returned to England just before the Restoration. He made a considerable figure in the House of Commons, and was caressed by Charles II. but as his taste or his habits of life did not turn towards business, he declined all public employment. He was in fact, with Villiers, Rochester, Sedley and many others, one of the wits or libertines of Charles's court; and his ambition never looked higher than the intrigues of gallantry, in which he sometimes indulged himself to unpardonable excesses.

He went as a volunteer in the first Dutch war in 1655, and the night before an engagement, composed a song, which is generally esteemed to be the happiest of his productions. He was soon afterwards made a gentleman of the bed-chamber, and on account of his distinguished politeness, he was sent by the king on several short embassies of compliment to France.

Upon the death of his uncle, James Cranfield, earl of Middlesex, in 1674, that estate devolved upon Sackville; and in 1675, he succeeded likewise to the title by creation. His father dying two years after, he also succeeded him in his estate and honors. He openly inveighed against the violent measures of James II's. reign, and early espoused the cause of the prince of Orange, by whom he was made lord-chamberlain of the household, and received into the privy-council. In 1692, he attended king William to the Congress at the Hague; and on his passage, was exposed to the most imminent danger of losing his life. In 1698, his health having insensibly declined, he retired from public business; except that he sometimes appeared at the sittings of the council. He died at Bath, Jan. 19, 1705-6. He wrote several little poetical pieces, which are not sufficiently numerous to make a volume of themselves; some of which, however, are to be found in the collection of "English Poets." He was himself a great wit, and a liberal patron of witty and literary men; particularly Prior, Milton, Butler, Congreve, Wicherly, Addison and many others, who have all exerted themselves more or less, in praise of his various merit.



SADLEIR, (SIR RALPH) descended from an ancient family, was born at Hackney in Middlesex, about the year 1507. He was educated under Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex, vicegerent to the king in all ecclesiastical matters, &c. &c. and he married Margaret Mitchel, a laundress in the earl's family, and wife of Matthew Barre, a tradesman in London, who was then alive, though absent and supposed to be dead. He procured an act of Parliament 37 Henry VIII. for the legitimization of his children by her. While he was secretary to the earl of Essex, he wrote several political tracts, which introduced him to the

notice of Henry VIII. who took him from his master, in the twenty-sixth year of his reign, and appointed him master of the great wardrobe. This was a fortunate change, as it saved him from being entangled in the ruin which soon after overwhelmed his noble patron. In the thirtieth year of his reign, the king received Mr. Sadleir into his privy-council, and appointed him one of his principal secretaries of State. He was sent upon divers occasions into Scotland, both in war and peace; and was appointed by the king's will one of the privy-council who were to assist the sixteen persons whom the king left regents of the kingdom during the minority of his son and successor, Edward VI. The king at his death, bequeathed him a legacy of 888 dolls.

In 1540, he was sent ambassador to James V. of Scotland, in order to dispose him in favor of a reformation. In 1543, he was sent again to the governor and States of Scotland, to negotiate a marriage between Mary, their young queen, and Edward VI. then prince of Wales. The year after Edward VI. ascended the throne, Sir Ralph was appointed treasurer, or paymaster-general for the army; and was present at the battle of Muffelburg in Scotland, Sept. 10, 1547, under Edward, duke of Somerset, lord-protector, and gained such honor in that victory, that he was created a knight banneret upon the spot. In the reign of Mary, he resigned his employments, and lived in retirement at Standon, in Herts, one of the principal manors bestowed upon him by Henry VIII. In the first year of Elizabeth's reign, he was a privy-counsellor, and afterward chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, an office which he held at his death. In 1586, he was appointed by queen Elizabeth, one of the commissioners for the trial of queen Mary; and was a member of all the committees of Parliament upon that affair. He died March 10, 1587, in the 80th year of his age. He was buried in the church of Standon, where a monument was erected to his memo-

ry; and by the side of it was placed the king of Scots' standard, which he took at the battle of Muffelburg. A few years since, the pole was to be seen, which was of fir, about twenty feet high, and encircled with a thin iron plate, above the reach of a horseman's sword.



SAGE, (ALAIN RENE LE) a French writer, was born at Ruys in Brittany, in 1667. Very little is known of his life or his character, except what can be collected from his works; some of which are read and admired throughout Europe and America, and his name is inserted here entirely to gratify the curiosity of those who, from having read the "Devil upon Two Sticks," and "Gil Blafs," may wish to know at least, the name of the author, and the times and places of his birth and death, which is nearly all the information we can give them. He possessed wit, taste, and the art of expressing his ideas in an easy and natural manner. His first production was a paraphrastical translation of "Aristaenetus's Letters." He afterwards studied the Spanish language, and made a journey into Spain to acquaint himself with the national customs. Indeed he has endeavored, and not without success, to imitate the Spanish manners in his romances; the plans of which he generally copied from the Spanish writers. His "Le Diable Boiteux" or "Devil upon Two Sticks," was copied from the "Diabolo Cojuelo" of Guevara; and his "Gil Blas," from "Don Gusman d'Alfarache." He also wrote "Le Bachelier de Salamanque," a "New Don Quixote," and some comedies which were well received at the French theatre. He died in a little house near Paris, where he supported himself by his writings, in 1747.

SAINTE-ALDEGONDE, (PHILIP DE MARNIX, LORD DU MONT) was one of the most illustrious persons of the 16th century; yet his life, like that of most literary men, furnished but few striking or prominent traits, which can occasion surprise, or excite our admiration. He was a man of great wit and learning; understood Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and several living languages; and was deeply versed in civil law, politics, and divinity. He was born in 1538, at Brussels. When the Low Countries were persecuted and oppressed by the Spaniards, he retired into Germany; and was promoted to the place of counsellor in the ecclesiastical council at Heidleburg. In 1572, after having endured incredible hardships, he returned to his own country, in order to devote his talents to the support of liberty, and the advantage of the reformed religion.

He was much esteemed by the prince of Orange, to whom he rendered essential services. In 1575, he was one of the deputies, appointed by the States of Holland, to solicit the protection of queen Elizabeth. In 1578, he was sent by the archduke Matthias to the diet of Worms, where he made an excellent speech to the electors and princes of the empire there assembled. In 1580, he was one of the plenipotentiaries sent by the States into France, to offer the sovereignty of their provinces to the duke de Alencon; and the next year he attended that prince into England, whence he wrote to the States the false news of the princes' marriage with queen Elizabeth. In 1584, he was consul at Antwerp, when that city was besieged by the duke of Parma, and in 1593, he conducted into the Palatinate, the princess Louisa Juliana, daughter of William I. prince of Orange, who had been betrothed to the elector Frederic IV. He died at Leydon, in 1598, in his 60th year.

Amidst all his difficult and various employments, he found leisure to write several pieces, by which he

was thought to have benefited mankind, as much as by his public services.

In 1571, he published the "Romish Hive," in Dutch, which is a collection of comical stories, each containing some censure or satire upon the church of Rome, to which it did more injury than a serious and learned book would probably have done. He wrote a book of the same kind in French, which was not printed till after his death; it is entitled "Tableau des differens de la Religion." He translated the "Psalms of David" from the Hebrew, into Dutch verse; but his version was not admitted into the church, though better than that which was commonly used. He was also engaged in a Dutch version of the holy scriptures at the time of his death.



SAINT ANDRE, (NATHANIEL) a celebrated anatomist, was born in Switzerland, in 1680. He was carried over to England in the train of a Mendez, or Salvadore, or some Jewish family, early in his youth, and next to Heidegger, became the most considerable person that has been imported from that country. He spoke French in all its provincial dialects; superintended the press, if we are rightly informed, in that language, and perhaps taught it as his sister did at Chelsea. He was a great master of music, upon which he began to practice very early, for as soon as he was old enough to handle a musical instrument, he used to play for the entertainment of his benefactors. He was placed with a surgeon of eminence, and acquired great skill in his profession.

Soon after his entering upon business, he obtained a lucrative and respectable line of practice, and was so fortunate as to attract the notice of king George I. who, as a proof of his esteem, presented him with a sword which he had worn himself. The following story is related by Adams, though it is destitute of almost every

circumstance which would render it intelligible. He was called one day under pretence of being wanted in his profession, to a certain house in the neighbourhood of Northumberland-court, near Charing-Cross; and was hurried through so many dark passages, and up and down so many stair-cases, that he was lost in a labyrinth; from which he could not extricate himself, till—he was poisoned. How, or by whom, or for what purpose this was done, we are not informed. Though we are told by the same writer, that Andre himself published an account of this mysterious peregrination in the gazette of Feb. 23, 1724-5; and that he moreover authenticated his account upon oath before the magistrates. A transaction so extraordinary in its nature, thus authenticated, and made public, one might reasonably expect, would deserve a more circumstantial relation; though indeed, the author very shrewdly observes, that the circumstances of the story could be known only to Andre himself. His case was reported, and he was attended by the ablest of the faculty. The privy-council offered a reward of two hundred pounds for the discovery of the persons concerned in the wicked attempt. Andre recovered from the effects of the poison, though he was supposed to be in a dangerous condition for some time.

By some means or other, he was introduced to the family of Mr. Molyneux, with whom he afterwards became very intimate. He attended that nobleman in his last illness; and soon, too soon perhaps, after his death, married his widow, lady Betty Molyneux. This hasty marriage and the poisoning adventure gave rise to much scandal; and the lady was afterwards satirized by Pope, under the title of “The Poisoning Dame.” She was undoubtedly imprudent in marrying so much before the time prescribed by the practised delicacy of her sex; but in the judgment of the more judicious and candid part of the public, she as well as Andre, was acquitted of the charge of poison.

ing her husband, and of being in any manner accessary to his death. The fact seems to have been, that Mr. Molyneux died of an acute disease, which, from its commencement, he pronounced to be, in his opinion incurable.

About this time, one Howard, a surgeon at Guildford, propagated a story of one Mary Tofts, afterwards called the rabbit-woman of Godolphin, in which St. Andre was, in some way, implicated. He and some others, in consequence, undertook to make a report or explanation of the affair, which, when it appeared, induced many people to give credit to the story. Many who disbelieved the story, believed St. Andre to have been an accessary in the imposture. The truth seems to be, that he was himself imposed upon; and by the part he unwittingly acted in the affair, he not only lost his interest at court, but became a subject of talk and ridicule throughout the kingdom. While the delusion lasted, nobody presumed to eat a rabbit; and the public horror was so great, that the rent of rabbit-warrens sunk to nothing. From these circumstances, the imposition appears to have operated much like the Pythagorian doctrine of transmigration. The story, however, like the preceding, is wholly wanting in detail. In consequence of this silly affair, he received a personal affront at court, and was never seen there afterwards. He, however, continued anatomist to the royal household till his death, though he never took the salary. The fortune which he acquired by his marriage, though it exasperated the relations of the lady, and occasioned her being dismissed from her attendance on queen Caroline, was a sufficient compensation for the laughter and censure of the public. Yet he was so irritated by some reports which were circulated by a certain doctor of Divinity, that he brought an action for defamation against his slanderer, and obtained judgment against him. In his disgrace at court, he was not abandoned by all his noble friends. Even while the rumors were fresh, he was

called upon to attend Mr. Pope, who, on his return home from Dawley in lord Bolingbroke's coach and six, was overset in crossing a river, and lost the use of two fingers of his left hand. Lord Peterborough, who was for a long time his patron and patient, entertained a very high opinion of him to the last. Upon the death of lady Betty, which happened some time before his own, he lost a great part of the fortune which he had obtained with her. He died March 1776, after having survived all his cotemporary enemies, and most of his old friends. There are many pamphlets which pass under his name, but as they are divested of those foreign idioms which marked his conversation, they are supposed to have been his, only by proxy. He was a whimsical, excentric character, and so unsettled in his residence, that he was a fugitive inhabitant of several countries. He died, as he had lived, without fear, though while he lived, he was esteemed a freethinker.



SAINT-JOHN, (HENRY) lord viscount Bolingbroke, son of Sir Henry St. John, and lady Mary Rich, daughter and co-heiress of the earl of Warwick, was born in 1679. Neither his father, nor grandfather neglected any means of improving his mind in his tenderest years. He is supposed to have been educated in dissenting principles, as it is known that both his father and his grandfather were staunch whigs. This however, is certain, that he received a regular and liberal education; and after passing through Eton school, finished his classical studies at Christ-Church in Oxford.

Before he left the university, he gave full earnest of those uncommon abilities, which afterwards marked his career through life, both as a philosopher and a politician. With great parts, he had, as it usually happens, strong passions, which hurried him into ma-

ny of the indiscretions and follies which are common to young men. But whatever discredit these youthful extravagances brought upon himself, they served to display a very honorable trait in the character of his parents; who, though it was in their power to do it any time, would not bring him forward into public life, till sufficient time had been allowed, and every method been tried, to correct them. When this was done in some degree at least, they married him to the daughter and co-heiress of Sir Henry Winchcomb Bart. and upon this marriage, they made upon him a large settlement, which proved very serviceable to him in his old age, as a great part of what he obtained as the portion of his lady, was taken from him in consequence of his subsequent attainder. The same year he was elected for the borough of Wotton Bassett, and sat in the fifth parliament of king William, which met Feb. 10, 1700. This parliament ended on the 24th of June 1701, after having finished the business for which it was convoked, which was the impeachment of the king's ministers, who had been concerned in the conclusion of the two partition-treaties. Upon this question, St. John voted with the majority who were then considered tories, and therefore he must be viewed as entering into the world under that denomination. This observation is made to rescue his character from the charge of inconstancy which was brought against him in the early part of life, when he was accused of having changed his party. In the year 1710, he was charged with having voted against the succession in the house of Hanover; but his biographer says, that, in a little piece which he published in 1731, he calls this, "a false and impudent assertion," that he further affirms, that in the year 1701, a bill was brought into parliament by Sir Charles Hedges and himself, entitled "A bill for the further security of his majesty's person, and the succession of the crown in the protestant line, and extinguishing the hopes of

the pretended prince of Wales, and all other pretenders, and their open and secret abettors."

In 1702, the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Mr. St. John, at Oxford, as he was attending the queen Anne upon a tour from Windsor to Bath.

By a steady perseverance in the same tory-connections, which he had evidently embraced against the inclinations of his family, he acquired such influence and authority in the house, that the ministry thought proper to confer upon him some distinction; and accordingly in April 1704, he was appointed secretary at war, and of the marines. As this post gave occasion to a constant correspondence with the duke of Marlborough, it was, very probably, the principal foundation of the rumours afterwards propagated, that he was particularly attached to that great commander. He without doubt knew his worth, and admired his talents, but he was in no sense his creature, as it has been asserted. His attachment to the duke must have been entirely personal, since no two persons could be more closely united in political sentiments than he was with Mr. Harley, who was the duke's opponent; and therefore when this minister was removed from the seals in 1707, St. John chose to follow his fortune, and the next day resigned his employment in the administration. Upon the dissolution of the parliament, in 1710, Harley was appointed chancellor and under treasurer of the exchequer, and the post of secretary of State was bestowed upon St. John.

About this time he wrote the famous "Letter to the Examiner," which is one of the most excellent specimens of composition to be found in the language. In this short paper are comprised the outlines of that plan, on which Swift was employed nearly twelve months.

Soon afterwards he was employed in settling the peace of Utrecht, in which he was supposed not to have promoted the good of his country, and there-

fore incurred much censure, and excited much opposition against himself. In 1712, he was created baron St. John of Lediard-Tregoze in Wiltshire, and viscount Bolingbroke. The same year he was appointed lord-lieutenant of the county of Essex. These honors however, did not answer his high expectations. He had formed a design to take the lead in public affairs from his friend Harley, then Earl of Oxford, which in the issue proved unfortunate to both. It should be remarked that Paulet St. John, the last earl of Bolingbroke, died the 5th of October, preceding Henry's creation to the viscountry; and that the earldom became extinct by his death. This title was promised to Henry, but his presence in the house of Commons was so necessary at that time, that Harley prevailed upon him to remain there during that session, by an assurance that the rank of earl should be preserved for him. At the conclusion of that session, however, instead of having the old title renewed in his favor, he was put off with that of viscount. This he thought to be an affront, and to be intended as such by the treasurer, who had obtained an earldom for himself. There was also another transaction soon after Bolingbroke's elevation to the peerage, which served to inflame his animosity to that minister. Shortly after his return from France, the queen bestowed the vacant ribbons of the order of the garter upon the dukes Hamilton, Beaufort, and Kent; and the earls Powlet, Oxford, and Strafford. Here Bolingbroke thought himself again neglected, as the minister well knew he had a great desire to receive such an instance of his mistress's grace and favor. For all these acts of unkindness, Bolingbroke determined openly to manifest his resentment. Therefore when the treasurers' staff was taken from Harley on the 7th of June 1714, he expressed his joy by giving a dinner upon that day to the generals Stanhope, Cadogan, and Palmer, with Sir William Wyndham, Mr. Craigs, and other gentlemen who were opposed to the minister. Oxford was so

enraged, that he threatened, "some of them would smart for it;" and Bolingbroke was not without apprehensions, though he had hopes of securing himself by making his court to the whigs. It is certain that a little previous to his coming to an open rupture with Oxford, he brought a bill into the house of Lords, to make it treason to enlist soldiers for the pretender; which was passed into an act.

Notwithstanding his endeavors to conciliate the whig party, soon after the accession of George II. in 1714, the seals were taken from him, and the papers in his office secured; yet, during the current session of Parliament, he abated nothing of his activity and vigor to keep up the spirits of the friends to the late administration, without omitting any proper occasion of testifying his respect and duty to the king; in which spirit he assisted in settling the civil list, and other necessary points. In 1715, he however found himself in great danger, and privately withdrew to France. Upon his arrival at Paris, he received an invitation from the pretender then at Barr, to engage in his service. This he absolutely refused, and took the best measures his present circumstances would admit, to prevent his prosecution in England from being carried to extremities. After tarrying a short time at Paris, he retired into Dauphine, where he continued till the beginning of July, when on account of some information received from his party in England, he complied with a second invitation from the pretender, and taking the seals of the secretary's office at Commercy, he set out for Paris, where he arrived the latter part of the same month, in order to procure from that court the necessary succours for his new master's intended invasion of England. The vote for his impeachment had been passed in the house of Commons the June preceding; and six articles were brought into the house, and read by Walpole, Aug. 4, 1715, which were agreed to by the lords; and in consequence of which, he was attainted of high-treason the 10th of Sept. following.

In the mean time, his affairs with the pretender had assumed an aspect equally unfavorable; for in the beginning of the year 1716, the seals and papers of his new secretary's office were demanded and given up, which was soon followed by an accusation, consisting of seven articles, in which he was impeached of treachery, incapacity, and neglect.

Thus discarded at home and abroad, he resolved, if possible, to make his peace with the reigning king, and in a short time, by that activity which was the characteristic of his nature, and which constantly distinguished his conduct, he procured, through the mediation of the earl of Stair, at that time the British ambassador at the French court, a conditional promise of pardon from the king, who, in July 1716, created his father baron of Battersea and viscount St. John.

Such extraordinary vicissitudes of fortune brought him to a state of reflection, and in the result, produced, by way of relief, a "*Consolatio Philosophica*," written during this year under the title of "*Reflections upon Exile*." He had previously written several letters in answer to the charge brought against him by the pretender and his adherents, which were printed in London in 1735, 8vo. together with answers to them written by Mr. James Murray, who was afterwards made earl of Dunbar by the pretender. The next year he composed a vindication of his whole conduct towards the tories, in the form of a letter to Sir William Wyndham, printed in 1753, 8vo. It is written with the highest elegance and the most consummate address, and abounds with interesting and entertaining anecdotes.

Some years previous to this, he lost his first wife, and in 1716, he espoused the niece of Madame Maintenon, and widow of the marquis de Vilette, a woman of great merit and accomplishments, with whom he received a very large fortune, though in consequence of it, he was involved in a long and expensive law-suit.

In the company and conversation of this amiable lady, he passed his time in France, sometimes in the country and sometimes at the capital, till 1723, when upon the dissolution of Parliament, the king granted him a free and full pardon. Upon receiving the first notice of this favor, the expectation of which had formed the governing principle of his conduct for several years, he returned to his own country.

About two years after his return, he obtained an act of Parliament for the restoration of his family-inheritance, and to enable him to hold any purchase he should make. He accordingly purchased a seat of lord Tankerville, at Dawley in Middlesex, where he settled with his lady, and gratified the politeness of his taste, by improving it into a most elegant villa. Here he amused himself with rural employments, and in corresponding and conversing with Pope, Swift, and other friends; but he still remained unsatisfied within, for he was yet a mere titular lord, since he was excluded from a seat in the house of Peers.

Incensed with this idea, he again in 1726, entered into public life, and disavowing all obligations to Sir Robert Walpole, to whose secret enmity he attributed his exclusion from a seat, he embarked with vigor in the opposition. He distinguished himself by a multitude of pieces, written during the remainder of that reign, and a part of the following, with great boldness against the measures then pursued. Besides his papers in "The Craftsman," he published several pamphlets. After a siege carried on against the minister for ten years with much spirit and energy, he laid down his pen, upon a disagreement with his principal coadjutors; and, in 1735, retired to France, with a firm determination of relinquishing forever all agency in public affairs. He was now in the 63d year of his age, and had passed through as great a variety of scenes as any of his contemporaries. Soon after his arrival in France, he began a course of "Letters on the Study and Use

of History," for the benefit of lord Cornbury, to whom they are addressed.

After the death of his father, who lived to a great age, he settled at Battersea, the ancient seat of the family, where he passed the remainder of his life in the highest dignity. He was now a professed philosopher, and his reputation in that character was raised as high as it had already been in that of a statesman. He read, reflected, or wrote continually. Yet, even in this retirement, he could not withhold his pen from political discussions. After the conclusion of the war in 1747, on account of some measures which did not agree with his notions of political prudence, he began "Some Reflections on the present State of the Nation, principally with regard to her Taxes and Debts, and on the causes and consequences of them;" but these reflections were never finished. In 1749, appeared his "Letters on the Spirit of Patriotism, on the idea of a Patriot King, and on the state of Parties at the Accession of King George I." Lord Bolingbroke died at Battersea, on the 15th November 1751, in his 80th year. His corpse was interred with those of his ancestors, in the church at that place, where there is a marble monument erected to his memory, with an English inscription.



SALLO, (DENIS DE) descended from an ancient and noble family, was born at Paris in 1626. When a child, he was distinguished by his stupidity, and he gave little hopes of any progress in letters or science. Afterwards, however, his genius shone forth with great lustre; and he not only acquired a masterly knowledge in the Greek and Latin languages, but maintained public theses in philosophy with prodigious applause. He chose the profession of the law, and was admitted as a counsellor in the parliament of Paris, in 1652. His name is inserted here, principally, for his

having had the honor of being the first inventor of literary journals; an invention which has contributed more extensively than any other species of writing, to the diffemination of knowledge through the body of society. As its manner of instructing is stript of those abstruse technical terms in which necessity in some cases, and vanity in more, have clothed the mysteries of science, it is rendered intelligible to every ordinary capacity, and by imparting its information in small portions at once, is adapted to the leisure of the man of business, and the indolence of the man of pleasure. In 1664, he formed the project of a "Journal des Scavans," and the next year, issued the first journal under the name of *Sieur de Herouville*, which was the name of his valet de chambre. But he played the critic with so much severity, that he gave offence to the whole body of authors. Indeed the novelty of the thing, and the natural sensibility of mankind under the lashes of criticism, raised such a storm against him, that he was obliged to relinquish his design, after he had published the third number. The next year, the *Abbe Gallois* resumed the work, but instead of criticising and censuring, he contented himself with giving titles and extracts. The example of Sallo, was soon imitated in almost every nation of Europe, and different literary journals sprung up under different titles. He died in 1669. He published some pieces of his own, but these have added nothing to the celebrity which he acquired by the publication of his journal.



SALLUSTIUS, (CAIUS CRISPUS) a Roman historian, of considerable merit as a writer, was born at Amiternum, in Italy, in the 669th year after the building of Rome, and the 85th before Christ, which was a year after the poet Catullus was born at Verona. His family was Plebian, as appears from his being a

tribune of the people, and particularly, from the bitterness with which he inveighs against the nobles in his "History of the Jugurthine War." Judging from those valuable historical tracts which have been transmitted to us as the works of his pen, he must have received an excellent education, which he improved to the best advantage. No man ever inveighed with more severity against the vices of his time; yet no man ever had less pretensions to virtue. His youth was spent in a continued round of lewdness and profligacy, and his patrimony was squandered away, when he had scarcely taken possession of it. It is related, that he was actually caught in a very intimate situation with Fausta, the daughter of Sylla, by Milo her husband, who, after scourging him unmercifully, obliged him to redeem his liberty with a considerable sum of money.

A. U. C. 694, he was made questor, and in 702, tribune of the people; in both of these offices, his conduct was very disgraceful. By virtue of his questorship, he obtained a seat in the senate; but in 704, was expelled from it by the censors, on account of his infamous and incorrigible debaucheries. After his expulsion from the senate, he left Rome, and fled to Cæsar, who was then in Gaul. In 705, Cæsar restored him to the rank of a senator, and, to introduce him into the house with the better grace, made him questor a second time. He now set all the laws of honesty and decency at defiance. He exposed to sale, every thing for which he could find a purchaser, and thought nothing wrong which his corrupt passions prompted him to do. At the conclusion of the African war in 707, he was made prætor, for the services he had rendered Cæsar, who sent him to Numidia, where he pursued the same plan of oppression and robbery which Verres had practised in Sicily. He plundered every wealthy inhabitant in the province; and returned to Rome with such an abundance of riches, that besides a splendid country seat at Tivoli, he purchased a most magnificent villa upon Mount-Quirinal, with the gardens,

which, to this day, retain the name of "Sallustian-Gardens." Of the remainder of his life, we have no account. It is probable, that having amassed an exuberant fortune, he thought it was time to put a period to his iniquities; and that he afterwards lived in all the quietness and self-complacency, which a retrospect of his guilty life would allow him to enjoy. It is related by Eusebius, that he married Terentia, the divorced wife of Cicero, and that he died in 719, at the age of fifty, about four years before the battle of Actium. His writings were numerous, but none of them have been handed down to us, except his "Histories of the Catilinian and Jugurthine Wars," together with some orations or speeches, printed with his fragments. He was allowed to possess all the requisites for a historian, but was censured by his contemporaries, for affecting obsolete expressions, and reviving old words from "Cato's Origines."



SALMASIUS, (CLAUDIUS) or **CLAUDIUS DE SALMASIA**, a man of very extraordinary abilities, and extensive erudition; and descended from an ancient and noble family, was born at Semur in France, in 1596, according to the opinion of his biographer, though his birth has been usually placed in 1588. His father, Benignus de Salmasia, was a king's counsellor, eminent as a lawyer, and a member of the parliament of Burgundy. Young Salmasius made such progress in learning, that he is said to have been able to construe Pindar with great exactness, and to write verses both in Latin and Greek, when not more than ten years of age. At eleven, his father wished to send him to Dijon to study philosophy under the Jesuits. But, this not agreeing with his inclination, he obtained leave to go to Paris.

His mother it seems, was a protestant, and had been successful in her endeavors to infuse into him new no-

tions upon the subject of religion, so that he had already imbibed strong prejudices against Popery, and was therefore unwilling to have any connections with its professors. At Paris he made acquaintance with all the learned, who were astonished at his reasoning and literature. He remained here almost three years; had frequent conversations with the doctors of the reformed church, and fully confirmed himself in the belief of the reformed religion, which he now resolved to profess openly, and that he might do it with more freedom and safety, he asked his father's leave to go to Heidelberg in Germany, where he would be under no restraint. His father having consented, though with much reluctance; he left Paris in company with some merchants, who were going to Frankfort fair, and arrived at Heidelberg in his fourteenth year. Isaac Casaubon, with whom he had been particularly intimate at Paris, gave him letters of recommendation to all the men of learning in the place, so that he was at once introduced to familiar conversation with Dionysius Gothofredus, James Gruterus, and several others of high distinction. He immediately commenced the study of the civil law under Gothofredus, by which he greatly obliged his father; and by his subsequent reputation and authority in the department of literature, he at length gained so much upon the old gentleman, that he drew him over to the reformed religion.

After a stay of three years at Heidelberg, he returned to his parents at Burgundy, whence he made frequent excursions to Paris, and corresponded with Thuanus, Rigaltius, and many others of the most learned of that time. While at Heidelberg, he began to publish his writings, which he continued to the close of his life. They procured him all the glory which vast erudition can procure. The Venetians thought his residence among them would be such an honor, that they offered him an enormous stipend, with the condition, that he should not be obliged to read lectures more than three times a year. The universi-

ty of Oxford likewise, made some attempts to draw him over into England; and the Pope was still more importunate to persuade him to go to Rome, though Salmasius had not only deserted his religion, and renounced his authority, but had actually written against papacy itself. He resisted all these solicitations; and in 1632, in compliance with an invitation from Holland, went thither with his wife whom he had married in 1621, at Leyden.

In 1640, upon the death of his father, he returned for some time into France, and on his arrival at Paris, was much carested by Cardinal Richelieu, who employed every possible persuasion to detain him; he even bade him make his own terms, but he could not prevail. He went into Burgundy to settle his family affairs, and during his absence the Cardinal died. He was succeeded by Mazarine, who, upon our author's return to Paris, assailed him with solicitations equally importunate, and equally ineffectual. Salmasius, after an absence of three years, returned to Holland; where, notwithstanding the attempts which were made to draw him back to France, he continued till the summer of 1650, when he made a visit to the court of Christina, queen of Sweden, where he resided till the following summer. Upon the murder of Charles I. of England, he was prevailed upon by the royal family then in exile, to write in defence of that king. He published his book the next year, under the title of "*Defensio Regia pro Carolo I. ad Serenissimum Magnae Britanniae Regem Carolum II. filium natu majorem, haeredem et successorem legitimum, Sump-tibus Regiis anno 1649.*" The great Milton was employed by the reigning party, to answer this book; and to obviate the prejudices which the reputation for the great abilities and learning of Salmasius might raise against their cause. He accordingly in 1651, published a Latin work, entitled "*Defensio pro Populo Anglicano contra Claudii Salmasii Defensionem Regiam.*" Milton's book was written with so much ability, that it

was read all over Europe; and conveyed such an idea of the author, that those who hated the principles he defended, could not but retain a most exalted opinion of his talents. Salmasius rather lost, than gained by the contest, as might be expected from the side of the question he had espoused, which, at that time was quite unpopular. Add to this, that Milton greatly surpassed him in wit and fancy, and keenness of satire, which he is said to have employed against him with considerable effect. Salmasius began an answer to Milton; but died before he had finished it, on the third of September 1653. What he had written was published in 1660, by his son Claudius Salmasius, and dedicated to Charles II.



SALTER, (JOHN) was born about the year 1710. We know nothing of his manner of life, until we find him a private foldier in the guards. In this situation he was noticed by the duke of Cumberland, and promoted to the rank of a serjeant. In this capacity, the duke was so well pleased with his good conduct, and the voice and manner in which he gave the word of command, that he soon afterwards gave him a commission in the same regiment. This gave great offence to the officers, who thought it degrading to their dignity to admit Mr. Salter into their company. Under these circumstances, he waited upon the duke, who, after being made acquainted with the awkwardness of his situation, desired him to be present the next day on the parade. His highness came down earlier than usual, and going up to the colour-stand, saluted Lord Ligonier and the other officers of the regiment, who were all in conversation together. Then, casting his eyes around, as if by accident, he perceived Salter. "What," said he, "has that officer done, that he is drummed out of your councils?" and going up to him, took him by the arm, and walked with him up

and down the parade, in the presence of the different battalions and their officers.

Lord Ligonier accosted the duke, and entreated his highness' company to dinner. "With all my heart," said the duke, and remember Salter comes with me!" After this distinguished attention, which did no less honor to the duke than to Salter, the latter was well received by all the other officers, and by his merit he raised himself to the rank of Major-General of the English forces, which he held till his death, which happened in 1778.



SANCHES, (ANTONIO NUMES RIBEIRO) one of the most celebrated men which Portugal has produced, was born in that kingdom, at Penna-Macor, the 7th of March, 1699. His father was an opulent merchant, and intended him for the bar; for which purpose, he gave him a liberal education. But, being displeased to find him at the age of eighteen, obstinately bent on the profession of physic, he withdrew his support; and the young man was indebted to Dr. Numes Ribeiro, his mother's brother, who was an eminent physician at Lisbon, for the means of prosecuting and completing his medical studies. He studied sometime at Coimbra, and afterwards at Salamanca, where he took the degree of M. D. in 1724. The year following he procured the appointment of physician to the town of Benevente, in Portugal, for which, as is customary in that country, he received a small pension.

Here he stayed but a short time. He was desirous of seeing more of the world, and of improving himself in his profession. With these views, he went to London, where he resided two years, and where he intended to settle; but ill health which he attributed to the climate, induced him to return to the continent. Soon afterwards, he went to study at Leyden, under

the celebrated Boerhaave, and we need no other proof of his merit than the high place which he held in that great man's estimation. In 1731, when the Empress Anne of Russia, requested Boerhaave to recommend three physicians to her, he fixed upon Dr. Sanches to be one of them. Upon the eve of his departure for Russia, he was informed of the death of his father, and that his mother, in an unsuccessful law-suit with the Portuguese Admiralty, had lost the greater part of her fortune. He immediately assigned over his own claims and expectations in Portugal for her support.

Soon after his arrival at Petersburg, Dr. Bidloo, son of the noted physician of that name, and at that time first physician to the empress, gave him an appointment in the hospital at Moscow, where he remained till 1734. He was then appointed physician to the army, in which capacity he was present at the siege of Asoph, where he was attacked with a dangerous fever, and when he began to recover, he found himself in a tent, abandoned by his attendants, and plundered of his papers and his effects.

In 1740, he was appointed one of the physicians to the court, and consulted by the empress relative to a disease under which she had suffered for eight years, and the cause of which had never been satisfactorily ascertained. Sanches, in a conversation with the prime-minister, gave it as his opinion, that her complaint originated from a stone, and admitted only of palliation. At the end of six months, the empress died, and the truth of his opinion was confirmed by dissection.

After the death of the empress, Sanches was advanced by the regent to the office of first physician; but the revolution of 1742, which placed Elizabeth Petronna upon the throne, deprived him of all his employments. He almost daily heard of the execution of some of his friends on the scaffold, and it was with much difficulty that he obtained leave to retire from Russia. In 1747, he went to Paris, where he resided till his death, which happened on the 14th Oct. 1783.

He enjoyed the friendship of the most celebrated physicians and philosophers in that city; and at the institution of a Royal Medical Society, he was chosen a foreign associate. He was also a member of the Royal Academy of Lisbon, to the establishment of which, his advice had probably contributed, as he drew up, at the request of the Portuguese court, several memorials on the plans necessary to be adopted for the encouragement of science. His printed works on the origin of the lues venerea, and other subjects, are well known to medical readers; but his knowledge was not confined to his own profession: he possessed a fund of general learning, and is said to have been a profound politician.



SANCHO, (IGNATIUS) a most extraordinary Negro, was born in 1729, on board a ship in the slave-trade, a few days after it had quitted the coast of Africa for the Spanish West-Indies. Upon the ship's arriving at Carthagena, he received baptism and the name of Ignatius, from the hand of the bishop. A disease of the new climate soon put a period to his mother's existence, and his father eluded the miseries of slavery by an act of suicide. His master carried him to England, when he was little more than two years of age, and gave him to three maiden sisters, resident at Greenwich; whose prejudices led them to believe that his ignorance would be their only security for his obedience, and that to enlarge his mind, would, eventually, reduce them to the necessity of liberating his person. The petulance of their disposition surnamed him Sancho, from a fancied resemblance to the 'squire of Don Quixote. But a friend was at hand, whose notice Ignatius Sancho had sufficient merit to attract at an early age. The late duke of Montague lived at Blackheath,—he saw the little negro—admired in him an ingenious spirit as yet unbroken by servitude, and a native frank-

ness of manner unrefined by education; he frequently took him home to the duchess, encouraged his taste for reading with presents of books, and strongly recommended to his mistresses, the duty of cultivating a genius which promised so well to reward the labor. His mistresses, however, were inexorable; they could discover in his mind no latent sparks of genius, and were totally insensible to the pleasures which would arise from contemplating the success of their endeavors to enlarge his faculties and improve his understanding. They even threatened on angry occasions to send him back to his former slavery. The love of freedom, however, had increased with years, and already beat high in his bosom. Indignation at the unremitted severity with which he was treated, and the constant dread of reproach arising from the detection of an amour, infinitely criminal in the eyes of three maiden ladies, finally determined him to quit the family. His patron was then dead. Ignatius flew to the duchess for protection; but unwilling to encourage the desertion of servants, she dismissed him with reproof. Still enamored of that liberty, the scope of whose enjoyment was now limited to his last five shillings, and determined to maintain it with life, he procured an old pistol for a purpose which his father's example had suggested, the crime of suicide is already too frequent to be encouraged by the idea of its being lawful. In this frame of mind the futility of remonstrance was obvious. The duchess, who secretly admired his character, at length admitted him into her household, where he remained as butler till her death, when he found himself, by her bequest and his own economy, possessed of seventy pounds in money, and an annuity of thirty. Freedom, riches, and leisure, naturally led a disposition like his into indulgences, which in a short time completely drained his purse. In his attachment to women, he displayed a profuseness which not unusually marks the excess of that passion. Cards had formerly seduced him; but an unsuccessful contest at crib-

bage with a Jew, who won his clothes, had determined him to abjure the propensity which appears to be innate among his countrymen. Ignatius loved the theatre to such a point of enthusiasm, that his last shilling went to Drury-Lane, on Mr. Garrick's representation of Richard. He had even thought of the stage as a resource in the hour of adversity; and his complexion suggested to him the idea of making an offer to the manager to attempt Othello and Oroonoko, but an incorrigible defect in his articulation, rendered his attempt abortive. He again had recourse to service, and was retained a few months by the chaplain at Montague-house. That roof had ever been auspicious to him; and he was soon placed about the person of the duke, where habitual regularity of life led him to think of a matrimonial connection, which he formed with a very deserving woman of West-India origin.

Towards the close of the year 1773, repeated attacks of the gout, and a constitutional corpulence, rendered him incapable of further attendance in the duke's family. At this crisis, the munificence which had relieved him in all his vicissitudes, did not abandon him; this, with the fruits of his own frugality, enabled him and his wife to fix themselves in a grocery shop, where, with mutual and rigid economy, they decently maintained a numerous family of children, and where a life of domestic virtue engaged private patronage, and merited public imitation. On the 15th of Dec. 1780, a series of complicated disorders carried him off. After his death, his "Letters" were collected and published by subscription for the benefit of his family. These letters, with all their imperfections, have been well received by the public.



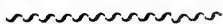
SANCROFT, (DR. WILLIAM) was born in 1616, at Fressingfield, Suffolk; went through his academic studies in a grammar-school at St. Edmund's Bury,

and finished his education at Emanuel college, Cambridge, of which, when he had taken the regular degrees, he was chosen fellow, in 1642. In 1649, on account of his refusing to take the covenant oath, he was ejected from his fellowship, and afterwards he went beyond sea, where he became acquainted with the most considerable of the loyal English exiles. He was at Rome when the news of the restoration reached him, upon which he immediately returned to England, and was made chaplain to Cosin, bishop of Durham. In 1661, he was employed in reviewing the liturgy, and particularly in rectifying the Kalendar and Rubric. The next year he was created a mandamus doctor of divinity at Cambridge, and elected master of Emanuel-college. In 1663, he was promoted to the deanry of York; and the same year, upon the death of Dr. Barwick, was removed to the deanry of St. Paul's. In 1668, he was admitted archdean of Canterbury, which dignity he held till 1670. He was also prolocutor of the lower house of convocation, from which Charles II. advanced him, in 1677, to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury. In 1686, he was named the first in James II. commission for ecclesiastical affairs, but he refused to accept the commission. About that time he suspended Wood, bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, for neglecting his diocese. As one of the governors of the Charter-House, he refused to admit Andrew Popham, a Papist, as a pensioner into that hospital, although Popham came with a nomination from the court. In 1688, he, with six bishops, presented a petition to king James, in which they stated their reasons for not causing his declaration for liberty of conscience to be read in the churches. For this petition, which the court construed into a libel, they were committed to the tower, and, after being tried for a misdemeanor, were acquitted, to the great joy of the nation. The same year he projected a compromise with the Protestant Dissenters, and when in company with eight of his brethren, the bishops, he wait-

ed upon the king, in compliance with his request, he advised him, among other things, to annul the ecclesiastical commission, to desist from exercising a dispensing power, and to call a free and regular parliament. A few days after, the king pressed him to sign a declaration of abhorrence of the prince of Orange's invasion, which he strenuously refused; and on the 11th Dec. when James withdrew himself, through apprehension of an approaching storm, he concurred with the lords spiritual and temporal in signing a declaration to the prince of Orange, for a free parliament, security of the laws of the land, of the liberties and properties of the subjects, and of the church of England in particular, with a due indulgence to Protestant-Dissenters. However, when the prince arrived at St. James's, the archbishop neither went to wait on him, though he had once agreed to do it, nor sent any message. He absented himself also from the convention.

After the accession of William and Mary, he and seven bishops refused to acknowledge the established government, from a conscientious regard for the allegiance they had sworn to king James. They also refused to take the oaths prescribed by an act of parliament; in consequence of which, they were all suspended August 1st, 1689, and the 1st of Feb. following, deprived of their dignities. On the nomination of Dr. Tillotson to the see of Canterbury in 1691, Dr. Sencroft was ordered by queen Mary, to leave Lambeth-House within ten days. He, however, resolved not to move till ejected by law, and in consequence, was cited to appear before the barons of the Exchequer, to answer a writ of intrusion. He appeared by his attorney, but avoiding to put in any plea, as the case stood, judgment passed against him in the form of law; and the same evening he took boat at Lambeth-Bridge, and went to a private house in Paulsgrave-Head Court, near the Temple. Soon afterwards, he left that place, and retired to Fressingfield, the place of his birth, and the residence of his ancestors for above

three hundred years. Here he had an estate of two hundred and twenty-two dollars a year, upon which he lived in a very private manner till Nov. 24, 1693, when he died of an intermitting fever; and was buried without the least parade, according to his own orders, in Frefingfield church; where a tomb was soon after erected over his grave, with an inscription in Latin and English, written by himself.



SANCTORIUS or SANTORIUS, a very ingenious physician, who flourished in the beginning of the 17th century, though the exact time either of his birth or death is not known. He was a professor in the university of Padua, but is famous principally for the experiments he made in physic, and the system which he built upon them. Being convinced after a long and exact study of nature, that health and sickness depend in a great measure upon the state and manner of insensible perspiration through the pores of the body, he began a course of experiments upon it. To effect his purpose, he contrived a kind of statical chair; by means of which, by estimating the aliments he took in, and the sensible secretions and discharges, he was enabled to determine with surprising exactness, the weight or quantity of insensible perspiration, as well as what kinds of food increased or diminished it. Upon these experiments he built a fine and curious system, which has been much admired and applauded by the professors of the art. It was first published at Venice in 1614, under the title of "*Ars de Statica Medicina*," comprised in seven sections of aphorisms, and has been since re-printed at several places with additions and corrections by the author. He published some other works, but these were of less importance, or not so well written, for they are now almost or wholly forgotten.

SANDERSON, (DR. ROBERT) was descended from an ancient family, and born at Rotherham, in 1587. In the course of his education, which he finished at Lincoln-college, Oxford, he was remarked for close application and a facility in acquiring the classical studies. In 1606, he was elected fellow, and two years after, logic-reader in his own college. The lectures which he read on these occasions, were published in 1615, and soon ran through several editions. In 1611 he went into orders, and took the degree of bachelor of divinity in 1617. In 1618, he was presented by his cousin, Sir Nicholas Sanderson, lord viscount Castleton, to the rectory of Wibberton, Lincolnshire; which, however, he resigned, the next year, on account of the unhealthiness of its situation, and soon after was collated to the rectory of Boothby-Pannel, in the same county, which he enjoyed for above forty years.

In the reign of Charles I. he was chosen one of the clerks in convocation for the diocese of Lincoln; and through the recommendation of Laud, then bishop of London, who represented him to the king, as a man profoundly skilled in casuistical learning, he was appointed chaplain to his majesty, in 1631. Upon further acquaintance, the king was inspired with a high opinion of his judgment, to which he ever after paid great deference. He stated to him many cases of conscience, which he resolved very much to the king's satisfaction. In 1636, when the court was entertained at Oxford, Sanderson, among several others, was created doctor of divinity. In 1642, he was proposed by both houses of Parliament, to Charles, as one of their commissioners for settling church affairs, and was appointed by the king; but the treaty which was drawn up on that occasion, was nullified. The same year, the king appointed him regius-professor of divinity at Oxford, with the canonry of Christ-Church annexed; but the national calamities hindered him from entering upon it till 1646, and the same cause deprived him

of it after one year. In 1642, he was nominated by the Parliament, one of the assembly of divines, but he never sat among them; and he refused to take the covenant or engagement, in consequence of which he lost his living. He acted the principal part in drawing up "The Reasons of the University of Oxford against the solemn league and Covenant, the Negative Oath, and the Ordinances concerning Discipline and Worship," and when the Parliament had sent proposals to the king for a peace in church and state, the king desired that Dr. Sanderson, with the Drs. Hammond, Sheldon, and Morley, should attend him, and advise him how far he might with a good conscience, comply with those proposals. This request was then refused; but it being afterwards granted, when the king was at Hampton-Court, and in the Isle of White in 1647 and 48, those divines attended him there. Sanderson often preached before the king, and had many public and private conferences with him, in which he gave him much satisfaction.

The king also desired him that, since the parliament had proposed the abolition of episcopacy, as inconsistent with a monarchical government, he would consider upon it, and declare his judgment. He did so, and what he wrote upon the occasion, was afterwards printed in 1661, under the title of "Episcopacy, as established by law in England, not prejudicial to Regal Power."

In 1648, he was ejected from his professorship and canonry in Oxford by the Parliament-vitulary; upon which he retired to his living of Boothby-Pannel. Soon after he was taken prisoner and carried to Lincoln, for the purpose of being exchanged for one Clarke, a puritan divine, who had been made prisoner by the king's party; and he was accordingly soon released upon articles, one of which was, that he should be restored to his living, by which means he enjoyed a mean subsistence for himself and family, till the Restoration. But though the articles imported also,

that he should live undisturbed, yet he was far from being either quiet or safe. He was once wounded, several times plundered; and the outrage of the soldiers was such, that they not only came into his church, and disturbed him when he was reading prayers, but even forced the common prayer-book from him, and tore it to pieces. During this retirement, he received a visit from Dr. Hammond, who desired to converse with him upon some points disputed between the Calvinists and Arminians; and he was often applied to for the resolution of cases of conscience. Several of his letters written upon these occasions, have been since published. In 1658, the hon. Robert Boyle, Esq. sent him a present of 222 dollars, which was a very seasonable relief; for his circumstances, as well as those of most of the Royalists at that time, were very low. After this, Sanderson published his book entitled, “*De Conscientia*.”

Upon the restoration of the king in 1660, he was restored to his fellowship and canonry, and soon after, through the recommendation of Sheldon, was raised to the bishopric of London. He died on the 27th Jan. 1662-3, aged seventy-six, after having enjoyed his new dignity little more than two years. He was buried in the chancel at Bugden, without noise, pomp or expence, according to his own directions. He was a man of great learning and wit, but not of such universal reading as might be supposed. His writings, which were very numerous, have been much esteemed for their good sense, clear reasoning, and beautiful style.



SANDWICH, (EARL OF) Right hon. John Montague, Viscount Hinchinbrook, a Governor of the Charter-House, was the oldest of the elder brethren of the Trinity-House, of which he enjoyed the honor and patronage for almost forty-three years. He was

also the oldest general in the army, and recorder of Huntingdon and Godmanchester, F. R. and A. S. S. he was one of those uncommon men, whose conduct through life displayed the intrepidity of genius without pride, the wisdom of experience without its misanthropy, the readiness of extensive learning without its pedantry, and the firmness of conscious rectitude, without its harshness. He was an orator, a statesman, the man of business, and the companion. His mind was well stored without overflowing in useless verbosity, his judgment was quick without being precipitate, and his principles were steadfast without being rigid. His reasonings were pertinent, and therefore energetic; his decisions were deliberate, and therefore correct. No man had a more thorough knowledge of the interests of his country; and none ever strove with more sincerity, to promote them. As the private friend, and the public patron, a peer of the realm, and a domestic companion, he sustained a heart unhardened by power, and a character unmangled by calumny. In his public life, he never lost the charities of the man, in the rigor of the magistrate; nor forgot the duties of the latter, in the frailties of the former. In every station which he held, he not only escaped reproach, but forced admiration. If then he was admired and honored by his contemporaries, what remains to be done by posterity? Simply to tell what he was and what he did, that they may admire and honour him too.

After having finished his academical studies, he set out on his travels. He visited Grand-Cairo, Constantinople, Italy, and most of the courts of Europe. In these travels he made a valuable collection of coins and other antiquities; and stored his memory with a fund of ideas to be brought into use in the service of his country. Soon after his return, he took his seat in the house of Lords, where he immediately distinguished himself. In 1744, he was second lord of the Admiralty, under the duke of Bedford. In 1746, he

was appointed minister plenipotentiary to the States-General, and in 1748, he assisted in the negociation of the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

He was one of the lords-justices for the administration of government during the king's absence in 1748, and 1750: joint vice-treasurer, receiver-general, treasurer at war, and paymaster of Ireland in 1755. In 1763, he was nominated ambassador to Spain, but before he set out on this mission, he was appointed to succeed George Grenville at the head of the admiralty. He was secretary of State in 1763-65, 1770-71. He was at the head of the admiralty-board in 1748-63-71. He died April 30, 1792, at his house in Hertford-street, May-Fair, of a diarrhoea, which had been two years in operation.



SANDYS, (EDWIN) an eminent English prelate and zealous reformer, descended from a gentleman's family, was born in 1519, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. Somewhere about the year 1557, he was elected master of Catharine-Hall; and in 1553, at king Edward's decease, he was vice-chancellor of the university. Having early embraced the protestant religion, he joined with those who were in favor of setting the Lady Jane Gray on the throne; and when John Dudley, duke of Northumberland, whose ambition had led him to marry his son, Lord Guilford Dudley, to the Lady Jane, arrived at Cambridge in his march against queen Mary, he required Sandys to set forth the lady Jane's title in a sermon the next day before the university. He obeyed, and preached in a most pathetic manner; and besides, gave a copy of his sermon to be printed. Two days after, the same duke sent to him an order to proclaim queen Mary. This he refused, and was, in consequence, deprived of his vice-chancellorship, with other preferments which he held, and sent prisoner to the tower of Lon-

don, where he remained above seven months, and was then removed to the Marshalsea. By the mediation of some friends, he was soon after liberated, but certain whisperers having hinted to bishop Gardiner, that he was the greatest heretic in England, and one, who of all others had most corrupted the university of Cambridge, strict search was ordered to be made for him. Upon hearing of this he made his escape out of England, and arrived at Antwerp in 1554, whence he was soon obliged to fly to Augsburg; and after staying there a few days, he went to Strasburg, where he fixed his abode. Here he had the misfortune to lose his wife and one child who had followed him. In 1558, he made a journey to Zurich, and lodged five weeks in the house of Peter Martyr, with whom he ever after maintained an intimate correspondence. Upon his receiving the agreeable intelligence of queen Mary's death, he returned to Strasburg, and thence to England, where he arrived Jan. 19, 1558-9. In March following, he was appointed by queen Elizabeth and her council, one of the nine Protestant divines, who were to hold a disputation against as many of the Romish religion, before both houses of Parliament at Westminster. When the popish prelates were deprived, he was nominated to the see of Carlisle, which he refused, but accepted that of Worcester. In 1565, he was one of the bishops appointed to make a new translation of the bible; the portions which fell to his share, were the books of Kings and Chronicles. He succeeded Grindal in the see of London in 1570; and, the next year, was ordered by the queen to assist the archbishop of Canterbury in the ecclesiastical commission against both the Papists and Puritans. In 1576, he was translated to the bishopric of York. The severity of his temper, and especially the zeal with which he acted against the Papists, exposed him to their censures, and occasioned him to be much aspersed in their libels. The same severity also involved him in many disputes and quarrels with those of his own commun-

ion, and his opponents were so unremitting in their endeavors to ruin his reputation and interest, that his life was a continued scene of warfare. He died July 10, 1588, in his 69th year, and was buried in the collegiate church of Southwell, where a monument is erected to his memory.



SAN PIETRO, or SAMPIERO, called also Bastlica, from the town of Bastia, the place of his birth, in Corsica, was a celebrated general in the French service during the reign of Francis I. Henry II. and Charles IX. It may be said that he was born with an hereditary hatred to the Genoese, then sovereigns in Corsica. From his infancy, he bore arms against them; and by his valor and military skill, became formidable to the republic. His exploits gained him the heart of Vanini Ornano, a very rich and beautiful heiress, the only daughter of the viceroy of Corsica. San Pietro might have lived in tranquility and affluence, protected by this advantageous alliance, had he not supposed that the Genoese never could pardon his offences. Full of this imagination, and of new schemes, he retired with his wife and children into France. There he served the count very successfully during the civil wars; but still desirous of restoring liberty to his country, he was incessantly endeavoring to disturb the Genoese. He even went to Constantinople to solicit the Turks to send a fleet against them. During this voyage, the republic of Genoa, who were acquainted with the proceedings of San Pietro, sent their agents to his wife, then at Marseilles, to induce her to return to her own country, by promising the restoration of her fortune, and giving her hopes, that by reposing this confidence in the state, she would procure her husband's pardon. The credulous Vanini was persuaded. She first sent away her furniture and jewels, and then set sail, with her children, for Genoa.

A friend of San Pietro, having been early informed of this, armed a ship, pursued the fugitive, brought her back to France, and surrendered her to the parliament of Aix.

San Pietro, upon his return from Constantinople, being informed of this adventure, stabbed one of his domestics because he had not sufficient resolution to oppose it. He then went to Aix, and demanded his wife. The parliament were unwilling to trust the lady in his power; but the beautiful Vanini, superior to fear, though she expected some fatal event, earnestly solicited to be restored to her husband. Her request was granted, and they set out together for Marseilles. When San Pietro came to his own house, and found it unfurnished, he was roused to fury. Without departing from the respect he had constantly preserved for his wife, because her descent was far superior to his, he reproached her for her misconduct, declared it could be expiated only by death, and commanded two of his slaves to execute this terrible sentence. "I do not shrink from my fate," cried the heroic Vanini, "but since I must die, I beg, as the last favor, it may not be by the hands of these wretches, but by the hands of the bravest of men, whose valor first induced me to espouse him." The barbarian, whom nothing could soften, dismissed his executioners, threw himself at the feet of his wife called her his queen and his mistress, implored her pardon in the most humble terms, and caused their children to be introduced. He wept, with the unfortunate mother, over these melancholy pledges of their affection, put the fatal cord about her neck, and strangled her with his own hands! This was in 1567. San Pietro set out immediately for the court, where the news of his horrid crime had arrived before him, and was forbidden to appear. He, notwithstanding, presented himself before the king, the detestable Charles the ninth. He talked of services, claimed their reward, and exposing his naked bosom, which was covered with scars, "What signifies it to the king," said the

savage, “ what signifies it to France, whether a good or a bad understanding subsisted between San Pietro and his wife?” Every person was shocked at the daring behaviour of this maniac; yet he was pardoned.

San Pietro, though he escaped many perils of war, did not go to his grave with impunity. He was killed in an ambuscade prepared for him by the brothers of his wife, the unfortunate Vanini Ornano.

Such was the detestation in which his crime was held, that his son Alphonso, afterwards a marshal of France, and a great warrior, was obliged to renounce his paternal name, and assume that of Arnano. He left a son, likewise a marshal of France, who died a prisoner in the castle of Vincennes, and the whole family became extinct, about the middle of the seventeenth century.



SAPPHO, a famous poetess of antiquity, who, for excellence in her art, has been called “ The Tenth Muse,” was born at Mitylene, in the isle of Lesbos, about the year 610 before Christ. She was cotemporary with Stesichorus and Alcaeus, the last of whom was her countryman, and as some think, her suitor. It has been thought also, that Anacreon was one of her lovers; but this is an error in chronology, for upon examination, it will be found that Sappho must have been dead or very old before Anacreon was born. The poetical pieces of this lady, consist of Hymns, Odes, and Songs, which were very numerous, and all turn upon love. None of them, however, remain at this time, except some fragments which the ancient scholiasts have cited; an hymn to Venus, preserved by Dionysius of Halicarnassus, as an example of a perfection which he had occasion to illustrate; and an ode to one of her mistresses, which confirms a tradition delivered down from antiquity, that her amorous passion extended even to persons of her own sex, and that

she was willing to have her mistresses as well as her gallants.

On this account Ovid introduces her making a sacrifice to Phaon of her female paramours; for Sappho's passion for her own sex, yielded upon occasion to a stronger passion for ours. She fell desperately in love with Phaon, and used every art to win him, but in vain. She followed him into Sicily, whether he had retired to avoid her persecutions, and during her stay in that island, she probably composed her "Hymn to Venus," in which she so ardently begs the assistance of that goddess. Her prayers, however, were ineffectual: Phaon was cruel to the last degree. The unfortunate Sappho was obliged to take the dreadful leap; she went to the promontory Leucas, and threw herself into the sea.

The cruelty of Phaon will not much surprise us, if we reflect that she was a widow, for she had been married to a rich man in the island of Andros, by whom she had a daughter named Cleis, that she had never been handsome; that she had observed no measure in her passion for either sex, and that Phaon had long known all her charms. The Mitylenians held her in so high estimation, and were so sensible of the glory they derived from her being born among them, that they paid her sovereign honors after her death, and stamped their money with her image. The Romans erected a noble statue of porphyry to her, and in short, moderns as well as ancients have chanted her praises, and done honor to her memory.



SARASIN, (JOHN FRANCIS) a French writer, was born at Hermanville, near Caen, about 1604. It is said in the "*Sagraisiana*," but upon what foundation we know not, that Mr. Faucannier of Caen, a treasurer of France, having had an amour with a beloved damsel, who was of a rank too low for his wife, upon

finding her pregnant, married her, and that Sarasin was the product of their ante-nuptial congress. However this may be, he began his studies at Caen, and afterwards went to Paris, where he became eminent for wit and polite literature, though he was very defective in every thing which could be called learning. He afterwards made the tour of Germany, and upon his return to France, was appointed secretary to the prince of Conti. Sarasin persuaded the prince to marry the niece of Cardinal Mazarene, and for his good offices received a large sum.

The Cardinal, however, after the consummation of the marriage, made a jest of Sarasin; and the prince, who was sufficiently disgusted with his consort, being informed of the bargain between them, turned Sarasin out of doors, as a villain who had sold himself to the Cardinal. This disgrace is supposed to have occasioned his death, which happened in 1654. In his life time, he published "*Discours de la Tragedie*;" "*L' Histoire du Siege de Dunkerque*," in 1649; and in 1652, "*La Pompe funebre de Voiture*," in the "*Miscellanea*" of Menage, to whom it is addressed.

At his death, he ordered all his writings to be delivered into the hands of Menage, to be disposed of according as that gentleman should think proper, and Menage published a quarto volume of them at Paris, in 1656. They consist of poetry and prose, and are much esteemed. In 1675, there appeared two more vols. containing his juvenile works.



SARISBURY, (JOHN OF) an Englishman very famous in his time, was born at Rochester about 1110. At the age of sixteen, he went into France, and after his return, received a commission from the king his master, to reside at the court of pope Eugenius, in order to manage the affairs of England. Some of his enemies endeavored to prejudice the pope against him,

by circulating certain slanderous reports which they took care to carry to the ears of his holiness; but at length the truth was discovered, and he was retained by Eugenius with all the favors he had merited. He was still more esteemed by that pope's successor; and, having been recalled to England, was highly distinguished by the favor of Thomas Becket, then high-chancellor of the kingdom. The chancellor at that time possessed a complete ascendancy over his master Henry II. and as he wanted assistance, he used the advice of John of Sarisbury, particularly in the education of the king's eldest son, and of several English noblemen, whom he had undertaken to instruct in good manners and learning. Becket also left to him the care of his house while he accompanied the king to Guienne; and when he left the court to perform the duties of the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury, to which he was appointed soon after his return, John of Sarisbury attended him, and was afterwards his faithful companion, when that turbulent prelate was obliged to retire to France, and when at the end of seven years he was recalled to England. When Becket was killed in his own cathedral, John of Sarisbury was with him, and in endeavoring to ward off the blow which one of the assassins aimed at his master's head, he received a wound in his arm, which the chirurgeons after employing all their skill upon it for a year, pronounced to be incurable, and it was pretended that it was cured at last, by a miracle of Thomas Becket. After his recovery he returned into France, and in 1176, was made bishop of Chartres; which dignity he lived to enjoy but two years.

John of Sarisbury was one of the shining lights of the dark age in which he lived, and indeed was a most ingenious, polite and learned man. This appears from a Latin treatise, entitled, "*Policraticon, five de nugis Curialium, et vestigiis Philosophorum.*" Besides this he wrote some "Letters," a "Life of Thomas Becket," and a "Treatise upon Logic and Philosophy."

SARTO, (ANDREA DEL) an excellent Italian painter, was the son of a taylor, whence he received the name of Sarto, and was born at Florence in 1478. He was put an apprentice to a goldsmith, with whom he continued for some time; but a fondness for the art of designing led him to neglect his trade. From the goldsmith he was removed to John Bafile, an ordinary painter, who taught him in form the rudiments of his art; and afterwards he was placed under Peter Cosimo, who was exceedingly pleased with his genius. While with Cosimo, he spent all the hours which others devoted to amusements, in designing in the great hall, of La Sala del Papa, where he found the cartoons of Michael Angelo and Leonardo da Vinci, and where, by his application and facility in copying, he soon arrived to a great degree of perfection in his art. His master having grown old, he left him and joined himself to Francis Bigio. They lived together and executed a great number of paintings for the monasteries at Florence and its environs. Sarto drew madonnas in abundance, and the profits arising from his labors, would have supported him very handsomely, had he not foolishly fallen in love with a young woman who was then the wife of another man, but upon the death of her husband, was married to Sarto. From that time forth his fortune began to decline, and his temper to be soured. For, besides the incumbrance of a married life, he was often disturbed with jealousy, and his wives' ill humors. In the mean time, his fame and his works were spread over different parts of Europe; and some of his pieces falling under the notice of Francis I. that monarch was so well pleased with them, that he invited Sarto into France. He went; and immediately upon his arrival at court, even before he began to work, he received the most ample proofs of that prince's bounty. He executed many pieces there for the king and the nobility; but while he was working one day upon a St. Jerome for the queen-mother, he received letters from his wife at Florence, which de-

terminated him to return thither. He pretended domestic affairs, and promised the king not only to return, but to bring with him a good collection of pictures and sculptures. In this however, he was overruled by his relations, and never returned; which gave Francis, who had trusted him with a considerable sum of money, so ill an opinion of Florentine painters, that he would not look favorably upon them for some years after. Sarto died of the plague in 1520, aged forty-two years.



SAVAGE, (RICHARD) son of Anne, countess of Macclesfield, by the earl of Rivers, was born in 1698. He might have been considered as the issue of the earl of Macclesfield; but his mother, in order to get a separation from her husband, made, in this instance, a public confession of adultery. From the moment of his birth, the countess resolved to disown him; and conformably to this resolution, she treated him with the most unnatural cruelty of every kind. She committed him to the care of a poor woman, to educate as her own. By declaring him dead, she prevented the earl of Rivers from making him a bequest in his will of six thousand pounds. She endeavored to send him secretly to the American plantations; and finally, to bury him in obscurity forever, she placed him as an apprentice to a shoemaker in Holborn.

About this time, his nurse died, and in searching her effects, which he imagined to be his right, he found some letters which informed him of his birth, and the reasons for which it was concealed. He now left his master, and tried every expedient to awaken the tenderness, and attract the regard of his mother. His assiduity was unsuccessful: he could not persuade her either to acknowledge him, or to afford him any support, and he was reduced to all the complicated miseries of extreme indigence.

By the care of the lady Mafon, mother to the countefs, he had been placed at the grammar-fchool at St. Albans, where he had acquired all the learning which his fituation allowed; and he now became an author from neceffity. The firft effort of his rude genius was a poem againft Hoadly, bifhop of Bangor, of which the author was afterwards afhamed. He then undertook to write for the ftage, but his fuccefs was not very encouraging. Yet his attempt was attended with fome advantage; it introduced him to the acquaintance of Sir Richard Steele and Mr. Wilkes. In 1723, he brought forth a tragedy, called “Sir Thomas Overbury,” in which himfelf performed a part. While he was writing this piece, he was without lodging, and often without food; he ftudied in the fields or in the freet, and when he had compofed a number of lines, he would ftep into a fhop, and beg the ufe of pen, ink and paper. For this play he received about two hundred pounds, and it moreover procured him the notice of feveral perfons of diftinction. But when the world was beginning to regard him with a more favorable eye, a misfortune befel him, by which, not only his reputation, but his life was in danger. In a night-ramble, he happened to enter into a coffee-houfe of ill fame; a quarrel arofe, and a Mr. Sinclair was killed in the fray. Savage, with his companion, was taken into cuftody, tried for murder, and capitally convicted. His mother was fo inhuman, at this crifis, as to ufe all the means in her power, to prejudice the queen againft him, and to cruft all his hopes of life from the royal mercy. But at length, the countefs of Hertford, out of compaffion, laid a true account of the ftory and fufferings of poor Savage, before her majefty; and obtained his pardon. He recovered his liberty, but was without any means of fubfiftence. A lucky thought ftruck him. He refolved to try to compel his mother to do fomething for him; and to extort from her by the force of fatire, what fhe had denied to natural affection. The

expedient proved successful, and lord Tyrconnel, upon his promising to lay aside his design, received him into his family, treated him as his equal, and engaged to allow him a pension of two hundred pounds a year. In this happy period of his life, happy indeed in comparison with his former wretchedness; he published "The Wanderer, a Moral Poem, in 1729," which received the approbation of Pope, and which the author himself considered as his masterpiece. It was addressed to the earl of Tyrconnel, with the highest strains of panegyric. These praises, however, in a short time he found himself inclined to retract, for he was discarded by the earl on account of his imprudent and licentious behaviour. He now thought himself again at liberty to expose the cruelty of his mother, and accordingly published "The Bastard, a Poem." This had an extraordinary sale; and, appearing at a time when the countess was at Bath, many persons there took frequent opportunities of repeating passages from it in her hearing; and shame obliged her to leave the place. Savage, some time after this, finding his inhuman mother still inexorable, formed a resolution of applying to the queen; she had given him his life, and he hoped her goodness would enable him to support it. He published a poem on her birth-day, entitled, "The Volunteer Lanseat." The queen in consequence, sent him fifty pounds, with an intimation that he might annually expect the same bounty. His perpetual indigence, politeness, and wit, still raised him new friends, as fast as his misbehaviour lost him his old ones, and Sir Robert Walpole, then prime minister, was warmly solicited in his favor. Promises were given, but, as usual, ended in a disappointment; upon which he published, in the "Gentleman's Magazine," a poem entitled, "The Poet's Dependence on a Statesman." His poverty and distress increased so that he knew not one day, where he should get a dinner the next, and if he dined at all, it was when by accident he was invited to the

tables of his acquaintances, from which the meanness of his dress often excluded him.

He was without lodging as well as food. He passed the night often in mean houses, which are set open for any casual wanderers; sometimes in cellars amidst the riot and filth of the lowest and most profligate of the rabble; and sometimes when he was entirely without money, walked about the streets till he was weary, and then lay down in summer upon a bulk, and in winter, with his associates in poverty, among the ashes of a glass-house. This wretched life was rendered still more so in 1738, by the death of the queen, and the loss of his pension. His distress now became publicly known, so that his friends thought proper to concert some measures to procure him a permanent relief. It was proposed that he should retire into Wales, on an allowance of fifty pounds per ann. to be raised by subscription, on which he was to live privately in a cheap place, and lay aside all his ambitious thoughts. This offer he appeared to accept with great joy, and he set out on his journey with fifteen guineas in his purse. His friends and benefactors, the principal of whom was Mr. Pope, expected now to hear of his arrival in Wales; but, on the fourteenth day after his departure, they were surprised with a letter from him, informing them that he was yet upon the road without money, and that he could not proceed without a remittance. The money was sent, by which he was enabled to reach Bristol, whence he was to embark for Swansea. He could not immediately obtain a passage, and therefore was obliged to stay some time at Bristol; where, with his usual facility, he made acquaintance with the principal people, who treated him with every kind of civility. At length he reached the place of his destination, where he resided a year; and finished a tragedy which he had begun in London. He was now desirous of going to town to have it brought upon the stage; but his friends, and particularly Mr. Pope, strenuously opposed the design, and advised him to

put it into the hands of Thompson and Mallet, to fit it for the stage, and to allow his friends to receive the profits, out of which he should receive an annual pension. He rejected this proposal, quitted Swansea, and set out for London. But at Bristol he experienced a repetition of the kindness with which he had been formerly treated, and he could not resist it. He stayed so long, that he wearied out all his friends. His wit had lost its novelty, and his irregular conduct, and late hours, made him very troublesome to men of business. Here, however, he continued, in the midst of poverty, hunger, and contempt, until the mistress of a coffee-house to whom he owed about eight pounds, arrested him for the debt. He could find no bail, and was therefore lodged in prison. During his confinement, he began and almost finished a satire, entitled "London and Bristol Delineated," by which he intended to revenge himself on those who had no more generosity than to suffer a man, for whom they professed a regard, to languish in a gaol, for so small a sum.

When he had been about six months in prison, he received a letter from Mr. Pope, on whom his principal dependence now rested, containing a charge of atrocious ingratitude.

Savage returned a very solemn protestation of his innocence, and appeared much disturbed at the accusation. In a few days after he was seized with a disorder, which at first was not supposed to be dangerous, but finally settled in a fever which terminated his life Aug. 1, 1743, in his 46th year. He was buried in the church-yard of St. Peter, at the expence of the gaoler.



SAVILE, (SIR GEORGE) marquis of Halifax, is generally supposed, from the time of his returning from his travels, to have been born about the year 1630. Little or nothing is known at this day, of the

early part of his life; which renders it highly probable that it was not distinguished by any memorable actions, or brilliant displays of genius. He is first introduced to us by the part he acted in favor of restoring Charles II. by whom he was soon after created a peer. In 1668, he was appointed a member of that remarkable committee, which sat at Brook-Hall for the examination of the money which had been expended during the Dutch war; and into which no member of the House of Commons was admitted. In 1672, he was chosen a privy-counsellor, and the same year, went to Holland with the duke of Bucks and the earl of Arlington, as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, to negotiate a peace with France. In 1675, he opposed with vigor, the non-resisting test-bill; and the year following was removed from the council-board by the interest of the earl of Danby, the treasurer, whom he had provoked by a shaft of his wit, in the examination before the councils concerning the revenue of Ireland. His removal was very agreeable to the duke of York, who then had a more violent aversion to him, than even to lord Shaftsbury himself, because he had spoken with great firmness and spirit in the house of Lords against the bill of toleration. However, upon a change of the ministry in 1679, Halifax was made a member of the new council. When the exclusion-bill was brought into the house of lords, he appeared with great resolution at the head of the debates against it. This exasperated the house of Commons to such a degree, that they addressed the king to remove him from his councils and presence forever; but instead of this, Halifax prevailed upon his majesty to dissolve that parliament, and he was himself created an earl. But upon the king's delaying to call a new parliament according to his promise to his lordship, he fell sick through vexation and impatience; expostulated severely with those who were sent to him on that affair, and refused the office both of secretary of state and lord-lieutenant of Ireland. A parliament at length being called, in 1680,

he again headed the opposition to the exclusion-bill, and gained great reputation by his management of the debates, though it occasioned a new address from the house of Commons to remove him. But after that bill was rejected in the house of Lords, Halifax pressed the Commons, though unsuccessfully, to proceed to limitations; and began with moving that the duke might be obliged to live five hundred miles out of England, during the king's life. In 1682, he was created a marquis; soon after privy-seal; and upon king James' accession, president of the council. But on his refusing assent to the repeal of the tests, he was told by the king, that though he could never forget his past services, yet, since he refused to comply in that point, and it was his own interest to have all his council of one cast, he was obliged to dismiss him from the board; which he accordingly did, and at the same time from all his other public employments. Upon the arrival of the prince of Orange, he was however, sent by James, with the earls of Rochester and Godolphin, to treat with him.

In the assembly of the lords which met after James had withdrawn himself the first time from Whitehall, the marquis was chosen their president; and, upon the king's return from Feversham, he was sent by the prince of Orange, with the earl of Shrewsbury and lord Delamere, to order the king to quit his palace at Whitehall, and retire to Hull. In the convention-parliament, he was chosen speaker of the house of Lords, and vigorously supported the motion for the vacancy of the throne, and the conjunctive sovereignty of the prince and princess; upon whose accession he was again made privy-seal. But in the session of 1689, upon the enquiry for the authors of the prosecutions against lord Russell, Algernon Sidney, &c. the marquis, who had aided or at least concurred in these prosecutions in 1683, now quitted the court, and became what, from that time, he continued to be, a warm opposer of governmental measures, till his death,

which happened in April 1695, occasioned by a gangrene in a rupture he had long neglected.

He had set his heart upon raising his family, and, though he acquired a vast estate for them, he buried two of his sons, and almost all his grandchildren. The son who alone survived him, was an honest man, but far inferior in point of talents, to the father; and this son dying in 1700 without issue, the dignity became extinct in this family, and the title of earl of Halifax was revived the same year, in the person of Charles Montague.

Besides "The Character of a Trimmer," he wrote, "Advice to a Daughter;" "The Anatomy of an Equivalent" "A Letter to a Dissenter, upon his Majesty's late glorious Declaration of Indulgences;" "A Rough Draught of a New Model at Sea, in 1694;" "Maxims of State," "The Character of king Charles II. to which is subjoined, Maxims of State, &c. 1650," octavo; "Character of Bishop Burnet," printed at the end of his "History of his own Times," "Historical Observations upon the Reigns of Edward I. II. III. and Richard II. with Remarks upon their Faithful Counsellors and False Favorites, 1689." All his works are written with spirit and elegance. Indeed as a statesman, an orator, or a writer, he had no equal among his cotemporaries.



SAUNDERS, (SIR EDMUND) was one of those rare and lucky geniuses, whose fortune is entirely the work of their own hands. From the last and most wretched expedient of laziness or infirmity, he raised himself, by regular, but inexplicable gradations, to honor and affluence. How much is it to be regretted that we are not made acquainted with the minute circumstances of his life, with his actions in every progressive step of his elevation; with the purposes he had in view, and the means he used to attain them! The

benefits to be derived from the history of illustrious characters are improved chiefly by those who possess talents and virtue, without property or patronage so necessary to encourage them, and display them to the world. By such examples as this before us, if they are fully unfolded in all their circumvolutions, the most humble may be taught to aspire, and the most unfortunate to hope. Even if they should be unsuccessful in the event, they cannot fail to reap the great advantage which ever results from the imitation of an upright and eminent model. Yet so it is: of this extraordinary man, extraordinary for the eminence which he attained, and the lowness from which he sprung, few incidents are known; and those few are related without their causes or attendant circumstances. The first that is known of him, is, that he was a strolling beggar without known parents or relations. He was often seen begging scraps at Clement's Inn, where he attracted notice by his uncommon sprightliness. As he expressed a strong desire to learn to write, one of the attorney's clerks, who was particularly pleased with his flashes of merriment, undertook to teach him; and he soon qualified him for a hackney-writer. He took all opportunities of improving himself, by reading such books as he could borrow from his friends, and in the course of a few years, became an able attorney. From an attorney he became an eminent counsel; and in the reign of Charles II. was appointed chief-justice of the king's Bench. Besides all this, in 1683, he died.



SAUNDERSON, (DR. NICHOLAS) an eminent professor of the mathematics in the university of Cambridge, and F. R. S. was born in 1682, at Thurlston, Yorkshire; where his father, besides a small estate, enjoyed a place in the excise. This gentleman was an instance of the truth of what has often been asserted,

and often denied ; that a blind man may be taught the whole circle of literature. When he was twelve months old, he was deprived, by the small pox, not only of his sight, but even of his eyes, which came away in abscesses ; so that he retained no more idea of light and colours, than if he had been born blind. At an early period he was sent to a free-school at Penniston ; where he laid the foundation of that knowledge of the Greek and Roman languages, which he afterwards so far improved by his own application to the classic authors, as to be able to hear the works of Euclid, Archimedes, and Diophantus, read in their original Greek.

The studies of the grammar-school being finished, his father, whose occupation led him to be conversant in figures, began to instruct him in the common rules of arithmetic. At eighteen, he was introduced to the acquaintance of Richard West, Esq. of Undorbank, a gentleman of fortune and a lover of the mathematics. Mr. West, observing his uncommon capacity and his strong desire for improvement, took the pains to instruct him in the principles of algebra and geometry, and gave him every assistance and encouragement in his power, to the prosecution of these studies. Soon afterwards, he became acquainted with Dr. Nettleton, who was equally pleased with the great powers of his mind, and took equal pains to instruct him. To these two gentleman, therefore, he was, indebted for his first institution in the mathematical sciences. Some time after this, his father sent him to a private academy at Attercliff near Sheffield, which, after a short stay, he left for the country, where he prosecuted his studies for some time, in his own way, without either guide or assistant. The expence of his education had been hitherto borne by his father ; but, as he had a numerous family, he found himself unable to support the burden. His friends therefore began to think of some way in which he might support himself. His own inclination strongly led him to Cambridge ; but the expence of

an education there was an insuperable difficulty. At length, however, it was resolved to send him there, but in a way very unusual, not as a scholar, but as a master; for his friends, observing in him a peculiar felicity in communicating his ideas, hoped that he might teach the mathematics with credit and advantage, even in the university; or, if this design should not succeed, they flattered themselves with success in opening a school for him in London. In 1707, when he was about twenty-five years old, he was accordingly carried to Cambridge by Mr. Joshua Dunn, then a fellow-commoner of Christ's College; here he resided with his friend, but was not admitted a member. The society, however, were much pleased with having such a man for a guest, allotted him a chamber, the use of the library, and indulged him in every privilege which could be of advantage to him. But many difficulties, unforeseen or unregarded, occurred to obstruct his design; he was without friends, without fortune, a young man, untaught himself, placed here to be a teacher of philosophy in an university, where it then reigned in the highest perfection. Whiston was at that time in the mathematical professor's chair, and read lectures in the manner proposed by Saunderson; so that Saunderson's proposal looked like an encroachment upon the privileges of his office; but as a good natured man, and an encourager of learning, he readily consented to the application of friends, in behalf of so extraordinary a person. Saunderson's fame in a short time was spread through the university; men of learning and curiosity grew ambitious and fond of his acquaintance, and his lecture was attended by many upon its first opening, and was in a short time very much crowded. While he was employed in instructing the academical youth in the principles of the Newtonian philosophy, he became acquainted with the great author himself; and frequently afterwards enjoyed his conversation concerning the more difficult parts of his works. He also lived in friendship with the most eminent mathe-

maticians of the age, Hally, Cotes, De Moivre, &c. Upon the removal of Whiston from his professorship, Saunderson's mathematical merit was allowed by all to be so much superior to that of any competitor, that an extraordinary step was taken in his favor, to qualify him with a degree, as the statutes require. An application was made by the heads of colleges to the duke of Somerset their chancellor, and a mandate was readily granted by the queen, for conferring on him the degree of master of arts; upon which he was chosen Lucasian professor of mathematics, in Nov. 1711. His first performance, after he was seated in the chair, was an inauguration speech made in very excellent Latin, and in a style truly Ciceronian. Henceforward he applied himself closely to the reading of lectures, and gave up his time wholly to his pupils. He continued among the gentlemen of Christ's college till 1723, when he took a house in Cambridge, and soon after married a daughter of the Rev. Mr. Dicksons, rector of Boxworth in Cambridgeshire, by whom he had a son and a daughter. In 1728, when George II. visited the university, he signified his desire of seeing so remarkable a person, and accordingly the professor waited upon him in the Senate House, and was there created doctor of laws by royal favor.

Saunderson had by nature a very strong constitution, but being too sedentary, and confining himself constantly to the house, he became a valetudinarian of a very scorbutic habit. For some years he frequently complained of a numbness in his limbs, which, in the spring of 1739, ended in a mortification in his foot; and at that time, his blood had become disordered to such a degree, that no art or medicine was able to correct it, or stop the progress of the mortification. He died on the 19th of April the same year, aged 57; and was buried, according to his request, in the chancel of Boxworth.

He was a man highly admirable, if not amiable; for he attained a knowledge in mathematics, which, with

his known blindness, excited universal astonishment. As a companion, none could exceed him in wit and vivacity. He was supposed not to entertain any great respect for revealed religion: though, we are told, he appointed to receive the sacrament the evening before his death, which was prevented by a delirium from which he never recovered.

His "Elements of Algebra," which were composed in a short time, were published by subscription at Cambridge, in 1740, in two vols. quarto.



SAUVEUR, (JOSEPH) a celebrated French mathematician, was born at La Fleche in 1653. He was absolutely dumb till he was seven years old; and even then the organs of speech did not disengage themselves so entirely, but that he was ever after obliged to speak very slowly and deliberately. From his infancy he discovered a genius for mathematical inventions and improvements. He was sent to the college of the Jesuits to learn polite literature, but as he could see no charms in it, particularly in poetry and eloquence, his progress was very inconsiderable.

In 1670, he went to Paris, where, as he was designed for the church, he applied himself to philosophy and theology, but in these he succeeded no better. Mathematics, indeed, was the only study for which he had any relish, and this he cultivated with extraordinary success. As he had an impediment in his voice, he was advised by Bossuet, then bishop of Condom to apply himself to physic; but this was much against the inclination of an uncle, from whom he received his support, and who was strongly bent upon his being a divine. Finally, rather than be tied up to the drudgery of a profession which he could not like, he resolved to relinquish all dependence upon his uncle; and to teach his favorite science for a support. He soon became known as a mathematician, and at twenty he had

prince Eugene for his scholar. In 1686, he was made mathematical professor of the College-Royal: and, in 1696, was admitted a member of the academy of sciences. He conceived a design of writing a treatise upon fortification; and in order to assist theory by the aid of practice, he went to the siege of Mons in 1691, where he continued within the trenches during the storm. With the same view he also made the tour of Flanders. Towards the latter part of his life, he had a pension. He died in 1716. He was twice married and had children by both his wives. By his last he had a son, who, like himself, was dumb for the seven first years of his life. The principal of his writings was entitled, “*Principes d’Acoustique et de Musique, ou Systeme general des intervalles des sons, et son application a tous les systemes et instruments de Musique, 1701.*”



SAXE, (MAURICE, COMPT DE) natural son of Frederic Augustus II. elector of Saxony, king of Poland, and grand-duke of Lithuania, by Aurora countess of Ronigsmare, youngest sister of Philip, count Ronigsmare, who was descended from an illustrious family in Sweden, and who fell a sacrifice for an alleged intrigue with the princess of Zell; was born at Dresden in 1696. At an early period he discovered a great fondness for martial exercises, and could not be induced to attend to any other study than that of war. He accompanied the king his father in all his Polish campaigns, and began to serve in the allied army in the Netherlands, in 1708; when, young as he was, he exhibited full proof of an enterprising genius. He afterwards served in the war against the Swedes in Pomerania, and was made colonel of a regiment of horse. In 1717, he entered into the Imperial service, and from that time, made several campaigns in Hungary against the Turks; in which he highly distin-

guished himself by his bravery and prudence, and attracted the regard of prince Eugene of Savoy. In 1720, he visited the court of France, where he obtained a brevet of camp-marshal from the duke of Orleans, then regent of that kingdom. In 1722, he purchased the colonelcy of the regiment of Spar; and by the regular degrees, rose in military honors, from the rank of a colonel to that of marshal-general.

During the count's residence in France, the states of Courland, foreseeing that their duchy would one day be destitute of a head, since duke Ferdinand, the last male of the family of Ketler was then valetudinary, and like to die without issue, were prevailed upon by foreign influence, to elect him for their sovereign. On the 5th July, 1726, the minute of election was signed by the states of Mittaw, the capital of Courland; but the election was objected to by the court of Russia and the republic of Poland; upon both of which the duchy was dependent. He was forced therefore to relinquish his pretensions, and upon the death of duke Ferdinand in 1736, count Bison, a Danish nobleman, in the service of Russia, was appointed to the dignity. When the war broke out in Germany, upon the death of the king of Poland, Frederic II. father to our count, he attended the duke of Berwick, commander in chief of the French army which was sent into that country, and behaved with unequalled valor. When also, upon the death of the emperor Charles VI. fresh troubles arose in the same quarter, he was employed in the French army which was sent to support the elector of Bavaria; and he sustained a very important part in storming Prague. By his conduct on the occasion, he acquired the confidence and esteem of the elector, whose cause was attended with an unfortunate issue. In 1744, an invasion of England was projected by the court of France, in favor of Charles Edward, the pretender's eldest son; and count Saxe was appointed to command the French troops which were to be employed in that expedition. Both the young pretender

and the count arrived at Dunkirk, in prosecution of the design; which, however, was baffled by a furious storm, and the vigilance of the British fleet. Soon afterwards, upon a declaration of war by France against Great-Britain, he was appointed commander in chief of the French army in the Netherlands; and exalted to the rank of marshal of France. In the course of the war, he defeated the allies in several battles, and made himself master of the whole Austrian Netherlands, with a great part of Dutch Brabant. For such eminent services, an act of naturalization was passed in his favor by the king of France, in 1746; the same year he was raised to the rank of Marshal-general of France, an office which had been vacant for many years, and in 1748, he was appointed governor-general of the Netherlands, with a large revenue annexed.

After the treaty of peace at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, count Saxe, covered with glory, and loaded with the king's bounty, retired into Chambaud in France, where he spent his time in various employments and amusements, until he was seized with a violent fever, which terminated his life on the 30th Nov. 1750. His corpse was interred with great parade, at the king's expence, in the church of Saint Thomas at Strasburg.

He was bred a protestant, of the Lutheran persuasion, under the immediate inspection of his mother, and no earthly consideration could ever induce him to change his religion. He had unfortunately, like his father, indulged himself in his youth, in a number of rambling amours, and had several natural children. Though he suffered himself to be prevailed upon by his mother, to marry Victoria, countess of Lobin, a lady of illustrious birth and beauty, by whom he had a child or two, who died in their infancy; yet a coldness arose between them, and the marriage was dissolved, on account of adultery, committed by the count on purpose to procure a divorce. He never married afterwards. His "Reveries, or Memoirs concerning

the Art of War," with some other small pieces, were translated into English, and published at London, in 1757, 4to., and re-published at Edinburgh in 1759, octavo.



SCALIGER, (JULIUS CAESAR) son of Benedict Scaliger, who, for seventeen years, commanded the troops of Matthias Corvinus, king of Hungary, was born in 1484, at Ripa, a castle in the territory of Verona. When young, he was put under the tuition of John Jocundus of Verona, with whom he learned the rudiments of the Latin language; and, at the age of twelve, he was presented to the emperor Maximilian, who made him one of his pages. He attended the emperor seventeen years, and, in several expeditions, in which he accompanied his master, gave surprising proofs of valor and dexterity. He was present at the battle of Ravenna, in 1512, in which he lost his father and his brother Titus; whose bodies he conveyed to Ferrara, where his mother resided, who, a short time afterwards, died with grief. His father leaving him in narrow circumstances, he soon found himself reduced to absolute poverty; and resolved in consequence, to enter into the Franciscan order of monks. With this view he went to Bologna, where he closely applied himself to study, especially to logic and Scotus's divinity; but changing his mind, he took up arms again, and served for some time in Piedmont. A physician, with whom he became acquainted at Turin, persuaded him to study physic, which he accordingly prosecuted at his leisure hours, while he was in the army: he also learned the Greek language, of which till then he had been entirely ignorant. At length the pains of the gout, under which he had suffered for some time, determined him at forty years of age, to abandon a military life, and to devote himself entirely to the profession of physic. At the age of forty-two,

he fell in love with a girl of thirteen; and, because her parents would not consent to her marrying him, on account of her youth, he stayed at Agen, where he was attending upon the bishop, until she had arrived at a more suitable age. Three years after, in 1529, he married her, lived with her twenty-nine years, and had fifteen children by her; seven of whom survived him. She was a lady of a good family and excellent accomplishments; and notwithstanding the disparity of their years, they lived together in perfect harmony. He did not appear in the world as an author until 1531, when he was forty-seven years old; but he afterwards repaired the time he had lost, and gained a great name in the republic of letters. Study and the composition of books employed him till his death; which happened in 1588, at the extraordinary age of one hundred and four years. His epitaph was, "*Julii Caesaris Scaligeri quod fuit.*" His principal works are, "*Exercitationes contra Cardanum de Subtilitate;*" "*De Causis Linguae Latinae;*" and "*Commentaries upon several Ancient Authors, Theophrastus, Aristotle, and Hippocrates,*" or rather upon some works of these authors.



SCALIGER, (JOSEPH JUSTUS) son of the former, was born at Agen in 1540. At eleven years of age, he was sent with two of his brothers to the college of Bordeaux, where he continued three years, when on account of the plague which raged in that city, he returned home, and prosecuted his studies under the care of his father. He had a great genius and a good taste for poetry; which he manifested in a tragedy written upon the story of Oedipus, before he was seventeen years old. In 1588, he lost his father; and the year following, went to Paris and attended the lectures of Turnebus, for the purpose of learning the Greek language. But finding that the usual course would be

long and tedious, he shut himself up in his closet, resolving to be his own tutor, and after hastily running over the Greek declensions and conjugations, he began to read Homer with a translation, and in a short time was able to understand him with a great degree of exactness. From reading Homer, he formed to himself a grammar; then proceeding to the other Greek poets, and afterwards to the historians and orators, he gained in the space of two years, a perfect knowledge of the language. He then applied himself to the Hebrew, which he learned with great facility, without any assistance from others. He had a peculiar talent for learning languages, and is said to have been well skilled in no less than thirteen. He made equal progress in the sciences, and in every branch of literature; so that at length he acquired the reputation of being the most learned man of his age; and he was, perhaps the most learned man of any age. In 1603, he was invited to the university of Leyden, to be honorary-professor of the belles-lettres there. He accepted the invitation, which much offended Henry IV. of France, who ever after treated him with coldness and neglect. At Leyden he spent the remainder of his life; and died there of a dropsey on the 21st Jan. 1609, without ever having been married.

His works are very numerous, but his greatest is his "*Opus de Emendatione Temporum*." He wrote notes and animadversions upon almost all the Greek and Latin Authors; those upon Varro "*De Lingua Latina*," were written by him at twenty years of age. He wrote some dissertations upon subjects of antiquity, and gave specimens of his skill in almost every branch of literature. He embraced the principles of Luther, and declared this to have been the intention of his father; who, however, lived and died in the church of Rome.

SCARRON, (PAUL) an eminent burlesque French writer, son of Paul Scarron, a counsellor in parliament, was born at Paris in 1610. He was egregiously deformed, and of very loose morals; yet his father designed him for the church. At four and twenty he went to Italy, but returned as licentious as he went; and so continued, till by a terrible misfortune, he was deprived of all power to indulge vitious propensities. He was at Mans, where he was a canon; but going from that place, at a carnival season, into a damp and cold situation, he was suddenly seized with a torpor, by which he lost the use of his limbs. The physicians endeavored in vain to restore him; all their prescriptions were ineffectual; and thus poor Scarron, at seven and twenty, had no movements left him, but those of his hands and tongue. Soon afterwards a fresh misfortune befel him. His father, who had hitherto supplied his wants, incurred the displeasure of Cardinal Richlieu, and was banished. Scarron, thus deprived of his only dependencies, presented a humble request to Richlieu, which was so full of humor and drollery, that the minister could not forbear laughing. Both Richlieu and his father died soon afterwards; so that it was impossible to say what would have been the effect: however, this petition is reckoned one of his best pieces. This ludicrous personage at length took it into his head to marry; and in 1651, actually was married to Mademoiselle d'Aubigné, afterwards the celebrated Madam de Maintenon, who lodged near him, and was about sixteen years of age. This lady, whose love for Scarron, if she had any, must have been entirely of the platonic kind, possessed wit and beauty, and served to increase the good company which frequented his house. She also restrained him in his buffooneries, and made him more reserved and decent. Scarron died in 1660, aged 50. He had an inexhaustible fund of wit and pleasantry; but it always approached, and frequently run into low buffoonery. There are in his writings many things fine, ingenious

and delicate; but they are blended with what is flat, trifling, low and obscene, that a reader upon the whole will be disgusted rather than amused.



SCHOEPFLIN, (JOHN DANIEL) was born at Sulzbourg, a town in the margraviate of Baden-Dourlach, on the 6th of Sept. 1694. His father holding an office of honor and profit in the Margrave's court, soon after died in Alsace, leaving his son to the care of his mother. After studying ten years at Dourlach and Basil, he kept a public exercise on some contested points of ancient history with very great applause, and after eight years more study at Strasbourg, he completed his education. The concourse of students which resorted to him from the northern nations, was very great; the princes of Germany were anxious to have their sons study under him. The professorship of history at Frankfort on the Oder was offered to him; the Czarina gave him an invitation to another at St. Petersburg, with the title of Historiographer-Royal; Sweden offered him the same professorship at Upsal, formerly held by his countrymen, Scheffer and Boecler, and the university of Leyden was very solicitous to have him succeed the learned Vitriarius. He seemed to prefer Strasbourg to all the rest. Notwithstanding the succession of public and private lectures, he found sufficient time to publish a great number of historical and critical dissertations, too many to be here particularly noticed. In 1726 he left his professorship, and began to travel at the public expence. From Paris, he went to Italy, staid some months at Rome, received from the King of the Two Sicilies, a copy of the "Antiquities of Herculaneum," and from the Duke of Parma, the "Museum Florentinum." He came to England at the beginning of the late king's reign, and left it the day that Pere Courayer was driven out of Paris by theological disputes, arrived in London. He

now received the honor of the canonry of St. Thomas, one of the most distinguished Lutheran chapters, and in 1728, he visited Paris a third time. He had long meditated one of those works, which alone by their importance, extent, and difficulty, might immortalize a society, a history of Alsace. In order to collect materials for this work, he travelled into the Low-Countries and Germany, in 1738, and into Switzerland, in 1744. At Prague, he found that the fragment of St. Mark's Gospel, so carefully kept there, is a continuation of that at Venice. The Chancellor D'Aguesseau sent for him to Paris in 1746, with the same view. His plan was to write the History of Alsace, and to illustrate its geography and policy before and under the Romans, under the Franks, Germans, and its present governors; and in 1751, he presented it to the King of France, who before had honored him with the title of "Historiographer-Royal, and Counsellor," and there gave him an appointment of two thousand livres, and a copy of the catalogue of the royal-library. He availed himself of this opportunity to plead the privileges of the protestant university of Strasburg, and obtained a confirmation of them. His second volume appeared in 1761; and he had prepared, as four supplements, a collection of charters and records, an ecclesiastical history, a literary history, and a list of authors who have treated of Alsace: the publication of these, he recommended to Mr. Kock his assistant and successor. In the intermission between those two volumes, he published his "*Vindicial Celiicæ*," in which he examines the origin, revolution and language of the Celts. The "*History of Baden*," was the last work which he wrote of any consideration, a duty which he thought he owed his country. It took him four years to complete this history, which was comprised in seven volumes; the first made its appearance in 1763, and the last in 1766. In 1771, a slow fever attacked him, which was produced by an obstruction in his bowels, and an ulcer in his lungs.

After an illness of some months, he died on the 7th of Aug. the first day of the eleventh month of his 77th year ; his senses he retained till the last moments of his life. He was buried in the collegiate church of St. Thomas, the city in his favor dispensing with the law which forbids interment within the city.



SCHOMBERG, (FREDERICK, DUKE OF) was descended of a noble family in Germany, and son of count Schomberg by his first wife, an English lady, daughter of the lord Dudley, which count was killed at the battle of Prague in Bohemia, in 1620, together with several of his sons. Frederick was born about the year 1608. We find him at first, serving in the army of the United Provinces, and afterwards he becomes the particular confidant of William II. prince of Orange, in whose last violent actions he shone so conspicuous, and particularly in the attempt upon Amsterdam, that, in 1650, on that prince's death, he went to France. Here his reputation became so great, that, next to the prince of Conde and Turenne, he was esteemed the greatest general in that kingdom ; though, on account of his firm adherence to the protestant religion, he was not, for some time raised to the dignity of a marshal. In Nov. 1659, he offered his services to Charles II. for his restoration to the English throne, and the next year, the court of France being greatly solicitous that the Portuguese should get the ascendancy over the Spaniards, he was sent to Lisbon ; and, in his way thither, passed through England, in order to concert with king Charles, the best measures to support Portugal. In Portugal he rendered such great services to that kingdom, in consequence of which he was created a grandee of it and count Meztola, with a pension of five thousand pounds to himself and heirs. In 1663, he again visited England, to take command of the army ; but the French interest being very odi-

ous to the English, though he would have been very acceptable to them in any other part of his life, he was looked upon at that time as one sent over from France, to bring our army under French discipline; he grew obnoxious to that nation, and, at the same time, not loved by the court, as being found not fit for the designs of the latter; for which reason he soon left England and returned to France. Upon his return to Paris, in 1676, the king of France left him with the command of his army in Flanders; and a short time after, obliged the prince of Orange to raise the siege of Maëstricht, and was made a marshal of France. But, when the persecution against those of the reformed religion was began in that kingdom, he desired leave to return to his own country; which request was absolutely denied him, and all the favor which he could procure, was to go to Portugal. And, notwithstanding he had been the means of preventing that nation from falling under the yoke of Castile; yet, when he sought an asylum there, the inquisition represented the matter of giving harbour to an heretic, so adversely to the king, that he was forced, in order to appease his subjects, to send the marshal away. From here, he went to England, and passing through Holland, entered into a particular confidence with the prince of Orange; and, he having received an invitation from the elector of Brandenburg to come to Berlin, was made governor of Prussia, and set at the head of all the elector's armies. He received the same marks of esteem from the young elector, as his father had formerly shewn him; and, in 1688, was sent by him to Cleves, to command the troops which was raised by the emperor, for the defence of Cologne.

When the prince of Orange was almost ready for his expedition into England, Marshal Schomberg obtained leave of the elector of Brandenburg, to accompany his highness in that attempt, and, after their arrival at London, he is supposed to have been the author of that remarkable stratagem for trying the affec-

tions of the people, by raising an universal apprehension over the kingdom, with the approach of the Irish with fire and sword. Upon the prince's advancement to the throne of England, he was appointed master of the ordnance, and general of his majesty's forces; in April, 1689, knight of the garter, and the same month, naturalized by act of parliament, and in May was created a baron, earl, marquis, and duke of this kingdom, by the name and title of baron Teyss, earl of Brentford, marquis of Harwich, and duke of Schomberg. The house of commons likewise, voted to him one hundred thousand pounds for the services he had done, but he would receive only a small part of that sum, the king after his death, paying his son five thousand pounds a year for the remainder. He sailed for Ireland in August of 1689, with an army for the reduction of that kingdom; and, having mustered all his forces there, and finding them not to be above fourteen thousand men, among whom there were but about two thousand horse, he marched to Dundalk, where he posted himself, king James having arrived at Ardee, within five or six miles of him, with above three times his number. Schomberg, therefore, being disappointed of the supplies from England, which had been promised him, and his army being so much inferior to the Irish, resolved to keep himself on the defensive. He lay there six weeks in a rainy season; and his men, for want of due management, contracted such diseases, that almost one half of them perished. Some people censured his conduct while there, but better judges thought that the managing this campaign, as he did, was one of the greatest actions of his life. At the battle of the Boyne, which took place on the 1st of July, 1690, he passed the river in his station, and immediately rallied and encouraged the French Protestants, who had been left exposed by the death of their commander, with this short harrangue; "Allons, mesieurs, voilà vos persecuteurs," pointing to the French papists in the enemy's army. These words were scarce-

ly uttered, when a few of King James's guards, who returned full speed to their main body, after the slaughter of their companions, and when the French refugees suffered to pass, thinking them to be of their own party, fell furiously upon the duke, and gave him two wounds over the head, which, however, proved not to be mortal. Upon this, the French regiment acknowledged their error, by committing a greater; for, firing rashly on the enemy, they shot him through the neck, of which he soon died. He was buried in St. Patrick's Cathedral, where the dean and chapter erected a small monument to his honor, at their own expence, with an elegant inscription by Dr. Swift.



SCHROETER, (JOHN SAMUEL) was a native of Saxony. He came in company with his father to London, in 1774, who was a musician of no great eminence, but he bestowed much pains in giving his son a complete musical education. The discipline of Germany, is almost as severe in musical, as in military movements, and the elder Schroeter, was a martinet of very terrific abilities. By virtue of hunger and hard blows, he compelled his son to practise for several years without intermission, eight hours every day; and to this may be imputed the remarkable facility, with which he executed the most difficult music at sight. But while he applied this diligently to the practice, he did not neglect the theory of the science, the rudiments of which he acquired under the famous Emanuel Bache, which he afterwards cultivated and improved from studying the works of that great master.

For some time after his arrival in London, the splendid talents of young Schroeter, were either unknown or neglected. He occasionally played the organ at a German chapel in the city, a situation which by no means accorded with his genius, as he was not there permitted to indulge his fancy in any musical

flights, beyond the formal rules of the cathedral schools. It was at this time, that he composed his first set of lessons for the piano-forte, which he offered to several of the music-sellers of London, on their own terms, but they were not disposed to purchase. At last he was recommended by the late J. C. Bach, to Napier, who soon distinguished his merit as a composer, and purchased the copy-right of his work at a liberal price. Being now announced to the world as a musical composer, Schroeter began to acquire some celebrity in the profession, which procured him several scholars in the fashionable circles. When the first set of concerts was published, his reputation was such, that he took the lead as a performer in all the musical entertainments of the nobility, at which he assisted.

Soon after this period, he married a lady who was his pupil, by whom he was intitled to a very considerable fortune; but her friends being very much offended at the match, threatened our musician with the terrors of the court of Chancery, which he then conceived to be more dreadful than the inquisition; he gave up his claim to her fortune, in consideration of receiving a certain annuity, to which was annexed a very unreasonable and to him disagreeable condition, "that he was to relinquish his profession, so far, as never to perform at any public concert." This, which more ambitious men would have disdained to accede to, Schroeter, who was of an indolent disposition, as well as careless of fame, agreed to, and for some years he retired from town, and resided chiefly in the country.

But talents like his, could not remain long in oblivion. The prince of Wales heard him play at a private concert, and expressed the highest admiration of his performance. His royal highness's household was then about to be established, and without any solicitation, Schroeter was appointed one of his band of music, with a liberal salary. His last set of Sonatas, which have a very elegant accompaniment for a violin, and

violincello, were composed at the desire of the prince, to whom it was dedicated, and his royal highness frequently accompanied Schroeter in his favorite employment.

The grand piano-forte was Schroeter's favorite instrument. His style of playing was distinguished by that peculiar elegance and delicacy, which a chaste and correct taste improved by science, alone can acquire. As a composer, he certainly ranks very high; his melodies are, in general, exquisitely beautiful, and his harmonies are rich, and often display the originality of his genius. He died in 1785.



SCHURMAN, (ANNA MARIA) a most extraordinary German lady, was the daughter of a noble protestant family; and was born at Cologne, in 1607. She discovered from her childhood, such an uncommon dexterity of hand, that at the age of six years, she could cut upon paper with her scissars, any, and almost every kind of figure without a model. At eight, she was able to design flowers in a most beautiful manner; which she learned to do in the space of a few days, and two years after, she learnt to embroider in three hours. Afterwards she was taught both vocal and instrumental music, painting, sculpture and engraving, in all of which arts she succeeded surprisingly. In all languages her hand writing was inimitable, and a vast number of the curious, have preserved specimens of it in their cabinets. She was an excellent miniature painter, and made portraits with the point of a diamond on glass. She even painted a most excellent likeness of herself, only with the assistance of a looking glass; and made artificial pearls with so much exactness, that it was almost impossible to detect the deception.

Her understanding was as great as the powers of her hand; for at the early age of eleven, when her

brothers underwent an examination of their Latin, she would repeatedly tell them what answers to make, although she had only heard them say their lessons. From this circumstance, her father concluded that she was by nature intended to shine in the literary world; he accordingly applied himself to cultivate her talents, and helped her to attain that knowledge, for which she was so justly celebrated. The dead languages became so familiar to her, that she could not only write, but spoke them with such fluency, that the most learned men were astonished. She also made great progress in the Oriental, which have some relation to the Hebrew, as the Syriac, Chaldee, Arabic, and Ethiopic. The living languages she perfectly understood, and spoke readily, the French, English, and Italian. She was so completely versed in geography, astronomy, philosophy and the sciences, that she could judge of them with the utmost exactness; but, she was naturally of a religious disposition, and consequently, these vain amusements did not satisfy her, and at length, she applied herself to divinity and the study of the scriptures.

Her father died at Frankfort in 1623, whither he had removed for the more convenient education of his children; and immediately after his death, his widow retired to Utrecht, where Anna Maria continued her studies very intensely; this movement undoubtedly prevented her from marrying, as she might have done, very advantageously, with Mr. Cats, pensionary of Holland, and a celebrated poet, who wrote verses in her praise when she was but fourteen. At length she became so famous, that persons of the first rank, and even princesses visited her. About 1650, she altered her religious system very much. She performed her devotions in private, without frequenting any church, upon which, reports were immediately circulated, that she was inclined to popery; but she attached herself to the famous Labadie, and embracing his principles and practices, accompanied him wherever

he went. She resided with him for some time at Altena in Holstein, and attended him at his death there, in 1674. She afterwards retired to Weiwart in Friesland, where, in 1677, she was visited by William Penn the quaker; and, at this place she died the year following. She wrote "De Vitae Humanae Termino. Utoaj. 1639:" "De Difertatis de Ingenii Muliebris ad Doctrinam et Meliores literas Aptitudine. L. Bat. 1641." She afterwards wrote, "Eukleria, seu Melioris partis Electio." Altena 1673.



SCIOPPPIUS, (GASPAR) a German writer of the seventeenth century, is represented as one of the greatest savages that the latter ages have produced. Every man of respectability and reputation, were, with the utmost brutality and fury, attacked by him; and he had the impudence to boast, that he spared neither quality nor merit. This extraordinary person was born in 1576; and first studied at Amburg, then at Heidleberg, afterwards at Altdorf, at the expence of the elector palatine. Having made a considerable stay at Ingolstadt, he returned to Altdorf, where he began to publish books, which were very much esteemed, while he was yet very young. One of his early productions was a commentary upon the "Priapeia." Ingolstadt, 1595. This publication did not pass by without his being severely handled; not so much because he had commented upon obscene verses, as because he had stuffed his commentary with many obscenities; and in particular, complained that nature had not provided so well for men, as sparrows. Notwithstanding the raileries this work exposed him to, it has never been insisted on that he was a debauched character.

He made a journey into Italy, and after he had been some time at Verona, returned into Germany; whence he went again into Italy, and at Ferrara published a

panegyric upon the king of Spain, and pope Clement VIII. In 1599, he turned Roman Catholic, and whatever the reason might have been, was very angry with the Jesuits, against whom he wrote a vast number of treatises under fictitious names, the very titles of which were enough to strike one with horror. On the other side, he inveighed with the utmost fury against the protestants, and solicited the princes to extirpate them by the most bloody means. He attacked the king of England in two books, in 1611, not in the least regarding his quality, and in the most abusive way. He abused king Henry IV. of France, in a most outrageous manner, which occasioned his book to be burnt at Paris. In this disgrace he gloried, and added, that himself was hanged in effigy in a farce, which was acted before the king of England. His behaviour, however, procured him some correction; for, in 1614, the servants of the English ambassador set upon him at Madrid, and gave him a remarkably genteel drubbing. He made his boast of the wounds which he received in this engagement; for he always had the impudence to brag of what he ought to have been ashamed to own, he likewise boasted of having been the principal contriver of the Catholic league, which proved so ruinous to the protestants in Germany. Going through Venice in 1607, he had a conference with father Paul, whom he endeavored both by promises and threats, to bring over to the pope's party; which, it is imagined, with other circumstances, was the occasion of his being imprisoned there three or four days. After he had spent a considerable number of years in defaming and besmearing every body with the scurrility of his pen, he applied himself closely to the prophecies of the holy scriptures. He spent great time in searching for the key of them; and, as he had been accustomed to think himself superior to all human mortals, consoled himself with the flattering idea, that he had found the very key which St. Peter had left, and which no person had been able to

find before him. Some of his apocalyptical chimeras he sent to cardinal Mazarine, but the cardinal did not think fit to examine them.

This famous slanderer, after venting his spite and malice for a great number of years, on almost all characters, was, at length seized with a fever, which in the year 1649, carried him to his grave, at the age of seventy-three.



SEE-MA-KOANG, said to be one of the best men that ever lived, was descended from the ancient family of See-Ma, which See-Matien, the restorer of the Chinese history rendered so famous. See-Ma-Koang was born in the year 1018 of the christian æra, a period, at which there was at the court of Peking, a greater spirit of civilization, and superior displays of eloquence in writing long letters and making long speeches, than were to be observed in any other part of the world. The probity and candor, the generosity and justice, the frugal simplicity and unexamplèd beneficence of See-Ma-Koang, were, indeed, illustrious; his capacity and genius was very uncommon, and his application to literature and science, ardent and assiduous. Of his presence of mind, he gave an early proof, for even before he was seven years old, being at play with several other children, when one of them fell into a large jar of water, where they had been looking at the gold-fish swimming, he immediately ran to seek a stone, broke the jar, and then letting out the water saved the life of his companion. When he became the friend of the virtuous emperor Jen-Tsong, and was exalted by him to the highest offices, he displayed all the talents of a consummate statesman. Of his literary abilities, it is sufficient to say, that he was the author of "A General History of the Chinese Empire;" in two hundred and ninety-four volumes. In this great undertaking he received assistance from

a considerable number of learned men, who were employed in collecting the materials for it. But how respectable soever this great man was, for his political and literary abilities, he became still more illustrious after he retired from court. In his retired situation he was frequently seen to visit the cottage of the poor, to comfort the afflicted, to mitigate the sufferings of the sick, to terminate the contentions of the village, and, in fine, to distinguish every day and every hour with some useful counsel, or well-timed bounty. He was not, however, permitted to continue long in this happy situation. At the death of the emperor, he was recalled to court, and received the appointments of tutor to the successor, and minister to the empire. Ten years after, by the express order of his Imperial pupil, he was declared the enemy of his country and of his sovereign, and pronounced guilty of high-treason. By the same order, he lost his titles; his monument was destroyed; the marble on which his eulogy was inscribed, thrown down, and another erected on the spot, containing a long enumeration of fictitious crimes. An inquisitorial perquisition was made after his writings, which were committed to the flames with all the savageness of rancour. This outrage against a character so illustrious and un sullied, was the contrivance of a wicked cabal, whose abuses had been reformed, whose iniquitous practices had been detected and disconcerted by the deceased minister, and whose pernicious suggestions had deceived the young prince, and seduced him to the commission of so unjust and barbarous an act; an act which his successor had the humanity to cancel and condemn, and restored the almost spotless memory of See-Ma-Koang to its primitive glory.



SELDEN, (JOHN) was a gentleman of most extensive knowledge and prodigious learning, was

born at Salvinton in Suffex, in 1514, of a good family. He received the first rudiments of his education at a free school in Chichester; at sixteen he was sent to Hart-Hall in Oxford, where he continued about three years. From here he was entered at Cliffords-Inn, London, in order to study the law; and about two years after, removed to the Inner-Temple, where his learning soon acquired him a great reputation. In 1610, he began to distinguish himself by publications, and the same year put out two pieces, "*Jane Anglorum facies altera*," and "*Duello*," or "*The Original of Single Combat*." In 1612, he published notes and illustrations on the first eighteen songs in Drayton's "*Poly-Olbion*;" and the year after wrote verses in Greek, Latin, and English, upon Brown's "*Britannia's Pastorals*." In 1614, his "*Titles of Honor*," made their appearance, a work in general esteem. In 1616, he published "*Notes on Fortescue de legibus Angliae*;" and, in 1617, "*De Diis Syris Syntagmata Duo*," which was re-printed at Leyden in 1629, in 8vo. by Ludovicus de Dieu, after it had undergone a revision and correction by the author himself.

Selden, at this time, was not more than three and thirty years of age, yet had shewn himself a great philologist, antiquary, herald, and linguist; and his name was so wonderfully advanced, not only at home, but in foreign countries, that he was then actually become, what he was afterwards usually styled, the great dictator of learning to the English nation. In 1618, his "*History of Tithes*," was printed in 4to. which book gave great offence to the clergy, and was animadverted on by several writers, and by Montague, afterwards bishop of Norwich, in particular. The author was also called, not indeed before the high-commission-court, as has been represented, but before some lords of the high-commission, and also of the privy-council, and was obliged to make a submission, which he most willingly did, for publishing a book which, against his intention had given offence, yet without recanting any

thing contained in it, which he never would consent to do.

In 1621, king James being displeased with the parliament, and having imprisoned several members, whom he suspected of opposing his measures, ordered Selden likewise to be committed to the sheriff of London; for, though he was not then a member of the house of Commons, yet he had been sent for, consulted by them, and had given his opinion very strongly in favor of their privileges, in direct opposition to the court. However, by the interest of Andrews, bishop of Winchester, he with the other gentlemen, were, in a few weeks set at liberty. He then returned to his studies, and wrote and published learned works as usual. In 1623, he was chosen a burgess for Lancaster; but, amidst all the divisions with which the nation was then agitated, kept himself perfectly neuter. In 1625, he was again chosen for Great-Bedwin, in Wiltshire; in this first parliament of king Charles, he declared himself warmly against the duke of Buckingham; and, when that nobleman was impeached, in 1626, was one of the managers of the articles against him. He opposed the court party the three following years, with great vigor, in many masterly speeches. The king having dissolved the parliament in 1629, ordered several members of the house of Commons to be brought before the King's-Bench bar, and to be committed to the Tower. Selden, being one of this number, insisted upon the benefit of the laws, and refused to make any submission to the court; upon which he was sent to the King's-Bench prison. The latter end of the year he was released, though we are not informed how, only that the parliament, in 1646, ordered him five thousand pounds for the losses he had sustained on that occasion. Four years after he was again taken into custody, with the earls of Bedford and Clare, Sir Robert Cotton and Mr. St John, being accused of having dispersed a libel entitled, "A Proposition for his Majesty's Service, to bridle the Impertinency of Par-

liament ;” but it was proved that Sir Robert Dudley, then living in the duke of Tuscany’s dominions, was the author. All these various imprisonments and tumults gave no interruption to his studies, but still continued to follow his old plan, that of writing and publishing books.

King James had ordered him to make collections, proper to shew the right of the crown of England to the dominion of the sea, and he had already engaged in the work, but upon the affront he had received by his imprisonment, he laid the work aside. In 1634, a dispute arising between the English and the Dutch, concerning the herring-fishery upon the British coast, and Grotius, having before published his, “*Mare Liberum*,” in favor of the latter, Selden was prevailed upon by archbishop Laud, to draw up his “*Mare Clausum* ;” and it was accordingly published in 1636. This book recommended him highly to the favor of the court, and he might have had any post he would accept of, but his attachment to books, together with his great love of ease, made posts and preferments indifferent to him. In 1640, he published “*De Jure Naturali and Gentium juxta disciplinam Hebræorum*,” in folio. The same year he was chosen member of Parliament for the university of Oxford, and, though he was against the court, yet, in 1642, the king had thoughts of taking the seal from the lord-keeper, Littleton, and giving it to him. In 1643, he was appointed one of the lay-members, to sit in the assembly of divines at Westminster, in which he frequently perplexed those divines with his vast learning. About this time he took the covenant, and was by the parliament appointed keeper of the records in the tower. In 1644, he was elected one of the twelve commissioners of the admiralty ; and the same year, was nominated to the mastership of Trinity-college in Cambridge, which he did not think proper to accept. About this time he rendered great services to the university of Oxford, as appears from letters written to him by that

university, which were printed. He died the 30th of Nov. 1654, in White Friars, at the house of Elizabeth, countess of Kent, with whom he had lived some years in so much intimacy, that it was reported and believed that they had visited the altar of hymen. He was buried in the Temple church, where a monument was erected to his memory, and a funeral discourse was delivered by archbishop Usher, which did great honor to the orator as well as to the deceased.



SENECA, (LUCIUS ANNAEUS) a stoic philosopher, was born somewhere about the commencement of the christian æra, at Corduba in Spain, of an Equestrian family, which had probably been transplanted thither in a colony from Rome. He was the second son of Marcus Annæus Seneca, most generally called the rhetorician, whose remains were printed under the title of "*Suaforiæ and Controversiæ, cum Declamationum Excerptis*;" and his younger brother Annæus Mela, for there were three brothers of them, was memorable for being the father of the great poet Lucan. His father removed the whole of his family to Rome, while Lúcius was yet an infant. There he was educated in the most liberal manner, and studied under the best masters that could be procured. His eloquence he obtained from his father; but his genius rather leading him to philosophy, he put himself under the stoics Al-talus, Sotion, and Papirius Fabianus, men very famous in philosophy, and of whom he has made very honorable mention in his writings. In all probability he travelled when he was very young, for we find in different parts of his writings, very curious and exact observations upon Egypt, and the Nile. But this, although directly agreeable to his own humor, did not in the least correspond with that plan of life which his father had laid down for him; who, therefore, urged him to the bar, and put him upon soliciting for pub-

lic employments, so that he afterwards became questor, prætor, and, as Lipsius will have it, even Consul.

In the first year of Claudius, when Julia, the daughter of Germanicus was accused of adultery by Messalina, and banished, Seneca was likewise banished, being charged as one of the adulterers. Corsica was the seat of his exile, where he resided eight years, and here he wrote his books "Of Consolation," addressed to his mother Helvia, and to his friend Polybius, and it is likewise probable, some of those tragedies which go under his name. When Agrippa was married to Claudius, upon the death of Messalina, she prevailed with the emperor to recall Seneca from banishment, and afterwards procured him to be tutor to her son Nero, whom she designed for the empire. By the generosity of his royal pupil, he acquired so large a fortune, that in a manner he was rendered equal to kings. All this vast wealth and very flattering prospects at court, had not the least bad effect on the disposition or temper of Seneca. He continued abstemious, in his manners very exact, and above all, entirely free from flattery and ambition, vices so commonly prevalent in such places. How well he acquitted himself in quality of preceptor to his prince, may be known from the five first years of Nero's reign, which have always been considered as a perfect pattern of good government. But, when Poppæ and Tigellinus had got the command of this prince's humor, and hurried him into the most extravagant and abominable vices, he soon grew weary of his master, whose life must indeed have been a constant rebuke to him. Seneca perceiving that his favor was on the decline at court, and that he had many accusers about the prince, who were constantly whispering in his ears, his great riches, magnificent houses, fine gardens, &c. and what a favorite through their means he was grown with the people; made an offer of them all to Nero. But Nero could not be prevailed on to accept them; but, having, as

is supposed, dispatched Burrhus by poison, could not rest easy till he had likewise rid himself of Seneca. He accordingly attempted, by means of Cleonicus, a freedman of Seneca, to take him off likewise by poison; but, this not succeeding, he ordered him to be put to death, upon an information that he was conscious to Piso's conspiracy against his person; not that he had any substantial proofs of Seneca's being at all concerned in this plot, but only that he was glad to get hold of any pretence for destroying him. He gave Seneca, however the liberty of choosing his manner of dying; upon which, he caused his veins to be immediately opened, while his friends were standing by him weeping, whose grief he endeavored to appease, sometimes by gently admonishing, and sometimes by sharply rebuking them. His wife, who was very young in comparison to himself, had the resolution and affection to accompany him, and therefore ordered her veins to be likewise opened; but, as Nero had no particular spite against her, and was not willing to make his cruelty more odious and insupportable than there seemed occasion for, he gave strict orders to have her death prevented, upon which, her wounds were bound up, just time enough to save her life; but she looked miserably pale and wan all the remaining part of her life. In the mean time, Seneca, finding his death slow and lingering, desired Statius Annæus, his physician, to give him a dose of poison, which had been sometime before in readiness, in case it should be wanting; but, this not having its usual effect, he was carried to a hot bath, where he was at length stifled, with the steams. He died, as Lepsius conjectures, in his 63d or 64th year, and in the tenth or eleventh of Nero. His works are so well known by the several editions which have been published, that we need not particularize them. Some have imagined that he was a christian, and that he held a correspondence with St. Paul by letters. He must have heard of Christ and his doctrines, and his curiosity might have induced him to

make some enquiry about them; but, as for the letters published under the names of the philosopher and apostle, they have long since been declared spurious by the critics, and altogether unworthy of either of those great characters.



SERVETUS, (MICHAEL) an ingenious and learned Spaniard, famous for his opposition to the received doctrine of the Trinity, and for the martyrdom he underwent on that account: was born in 1509, at Villaneuva, in Arragon. His father a notary, sent him to the university of Toulouse, to study the civil law; and there he began to read the scriptures for the first time, probably, because the reformation then made a great noise in France. He was fully convinced that the church wanted reforming, and it is probable he even went so far as to fancy, that the trinity was one of the doctrines to be rejected. However, be that as it may, he grew extremely fond of Antitrinitarian notions, and after residing two or three years at Toulouse, resolved to retire into Germany, and set up for a reformer. He visited Basil by the way of Lyons and Geneva; and having had some conferences at Basil, with Oecolampadius, set out for Strasburg, having a strong desire to converse with Bucer and Capito, two celebrated reformers of that place. At the time he departed from Basil, he left in manuscript there, a work entitled, “De Trinitatis Erroribus,” in the hands of a bookseller, who afterwards sent it to Haguenau, where Servetus then was, and got it printed there in 1531. The year following he likewise printed another book under the title of “Dialogorum de Trinitate libri duo;” in an advertisement prefixed to this work, he retracts what he had asserted in his former book, not as if it was false, but because it was imperfectly written, confused, unpölite, and seemed of no other use than to suit the capacity of children.

After the publication of these two books, he resolved to return to France, on account of his poverty and almost total ignorance of the German language. He went to Basil, and thence to Lyons, where he stayed two or three years. From here he went to Paris, and studied physic under Sylvius, Fernelius, and several other professors; he took his degree of master of arts, and was admitted doctor of physic in the university there. When he had completed his medical studies at Paris, he left that city to practice in some other place; for the space of two or three years he lived in a town near Lyons, and then at Vienna in Dauphiny, for ten or twelve more. His books against the Trinity had raised great disturbance amongst the German divines, and spread his name throughout all Europe. While Servetus was at Paris, his books were circulating in Italy, and very much approved of by many who had thoughts of leaving the Catholic Faith; upon which, in 1539, Melancthon wrote a letter to the Senate of Venice, importing, that "a book of Servetus who had revived the error of Paulus Samosatenus, was handed about in their country, and beseeching them to take care that the impious error of that man may be avoided, rejected, and abhorred." Servetus was at Lyons in 1542, before he settled in Vienna, and corrected the proof-sheets of a Latin bible that was printing there, to which he added a preface and some marginal notes, under the name of Villanovanus, for he was called in France Villeneuve, from Villanueva, the town where he was born.

Servetus continued so fond of his Antitrinitarian notions, that he came to the resolution of publishing a third book in favor of them. This made its appearance in 1553, at Vienna, entitled, "Christianismi Restitutio, &c." Servetus did not put his name to this work; but Calvin was very busy, and informed the Roman Catholics in France, that he was the real author. Upon this information, Servetus was imprisoned at Vienne, and would undoubtedly have been

burnt alive, if he had not been so fortunate as to make his escape; however, sentence was passed upon him, and he was carried in effigy, to the place of execution, fastened to a gibbet, and was, with five bales of his books, burnt.

At this time Servetus was retiring to Naples, where he hoped to practice physic with the same repute as he had done at Vienna; yet, was so imprudent as to take his way through Geneva, though he well knew at the same time, that Calvin was his mortal enemy. Calvin being informed of his arrival, acquainted the magistrates with it, upon which he was seized, imprisoned, and a prosecution was commenced against him for heresy and blasphemy. Calvin pursued him with a malevolence and fury, which was manifestly personal; though, no doubt, that reformer easily persuaded himself, that it was all pure zeal for the cause of God, and the good of his church. The articles of his accusation were numerous, and not confined to his "*Christianismi Restitutio*," but were sought out of all his other writings, which were ransacked for every thing that could in the least discover an error.

The magistrates of Geneva, being sensible, in the mean time, that the trial of Servetus was a thing of the highest importance; therefore did not think proper to pronounce sentence, without first consulting the magistracy of the protestant cantons of Switzerland; to whom, they therefore sent Servetus's book printed at Vienne, and also the writings of Calvin, with Servetus's answers, and at the same time desiring to have the opinion of their divines about that affair. They all voted against him, and, in consequence of which, he was condemned and burnt the 27th of Oct. 1553.



SHAKESPEARE, (WILLIAM) the great poet of nature, and the glory of the British nation, was descended from a respectable family at Stratford upon

Avon. His father was in the wool trade and did considerable business in that line. He had ten children, of whom our poet was the eldest, and was born the 16th of April 1564. At a suitable age he was put to the free school of Stratford, where he acquired the rudiments of learning. At this time we do not know whether he discovered any extraordinary inclination or genius for literature. His father had not the least desire to make a scholar of him, and very early took him from school and gave him employment in his own business; But he did not continue long in it, at least under controul, for at seventeen years of age he married, and became a father, before he was out of his minority. We shall now suppose him settled in business for himself, and to have no other thoughts than those of pursuing the wool trade; when, happening to become acquainted with some persons who followed the very honorable practice of deer stealing, he was prevailed upon to engage with them in robbing Sir Thomas Lucy's park near Stratford. In consequence of their closely following up this practice, that gentleman was provoked into a prosecution against the delinquents; and our hero through revenge, made him the subject of a ballad, which, it is said, was pointed with so much bitterness, that it became unsafe for the author to stay any longer in that country. He fled to London, in order to escape the law, where, as might be expected from a man of wit and humor, in his circumstances, he took to the stage. His first admission into the play-house, was suitable to his appearance. A stranger, and ignorant of the art, he was glad to get admittance into the company in any rank, let it be ever so mean, and his first performance did not recommend him to distinguished notice. Having by practice and observation acquainted himself with the mechanical economy of the theatre, his native genius supplied the rest; but the whole view of his first attempt at stage-poetry, being merely to procure a subsistence, he directed his endeavors solely to hit the

taste and humor that then prevailed among the meaner sort of people, of whom his audience was generally composed; and therefore he drew his images of life from those of an inferior rank. Thus did shakespeare set out, with very little advantage of education, no assistance or advice of the learned, no patronage of the better sort, or any acquaintance among them. But when his works had merited the protection of his prince, and the encouragement of the court had succeeded to that of the town, the works of his riper years were manifestly raised above the level of his former productions. He was an absolute original in his mode of writing, and of such a peculiar cast, as hath perpetually raised and confounded the emulation of his successors; a compound of such very singular blemishes, as well as beauties, that these latter have not more marked the toil of every aspiring undertaker to emulate them, than the former, as flaws intimately united to a diamond, have baffled every attempt of the most able artists to take them off without spoiling the whole. It is asserted that queen Elizabeth was so much delighted with the pleasing character of Sir John Falstaff, in the first and second parts of "Henry the Fourth," that she requested the author to continue it in another part, and to shew that knight in love; which he executed inimitably, in "The Merry Wives of Windsor. We are not, at present, generally acquainted with the manners of his patrons, except that of the earl of Southampton, who was particularly honored by him in the dedication of two poems, "Venus and Adonis," and the "Rape of Lucrece," especially in the latter, he expresses himself in such terms, as to give a countenance to what is related of that patron's distinguished generosity to him.

He was one of the chief managers of the play-house in the reign of king James I. and so continued for several years afterwards, till his fortune satisfied his moderate wishes and views in life, and then quitted the stage and all other business, and passed the remainder

of his time in an honorable ease, at the town of Stratford his native place, where he lived in a house of his own, to which he gave the name of New-Place; and he had the good fortune to save it from the flames in the dreadful fire which consumed the greater part of that town, in 1614. In 1616, on the 23d of April, he died, in his fifty-third year, and was buried among his ancestors on the north side of the chancel in the great church of Stratford, where there is a handsome monument erected to his memory. In 1740, another very noble one was erected to him at the public expence, in Westminster Abbey, an ample contribution for this purpose being made upon the exhibition of his tragedy of "Julius Cæsar," at the theatre royal in Drury-Lane, in 1738.



SHARP, (JAMES) archbishop of St. Andrews, was born in 1618, of a good family in Bamffshire. The early discoveries he made of a surprising genius, determined his father to dedicate him to the church, and to send him to the university of Aberdeen. The learned men of this seminary appearing very zealous against the Scottish covenant, made in 1638, suffered many insults and indignities on its account. Among these was Sharp, the subject of our present memoir, on this account he retired into England, and was in a fair way of receiving promotion from the acquaintance he happily contracted with doctors Sanderson, Hammond, Taylor, and others of our most eminent divines. But he was obliged to return to his native country on account of the civil wars and the very bad state of his health. Happening by the way to fall in company with lord Oxford, that nobleman was very much pleased with his conversation, and carried him with him to his own house in the country. Here he became known to several of the nobility, who patronized him on account of his merit, and procured for

him a professorship in St. Andrews. After some considerable stay here, with an increase of reputation, through the friendship of the earl of Crawford, he was appointed minister of Carail. Here he acquitted himself of his ministry in an exemplary and acceptable manner; but some of the more rigid sort would sometimes intimate their fears that he was not altogether sound. And, if we judge according to their notions, he most assuredly was not; for he certainly did exert every nerve to invigorate the drooping spirit of loyalty, and he constantly kept up a correspondence with his prince then in exile.

About this time the covenanting presbyterians in Scotland became divided. Party-spirit raged with so much violence, that the privy-council then established there, could not in the least restrain it, and therefore referred them to Cromwell, then lord-protector. These parties were styled public-resolutioners, and professors or remonstrators. They sent deputies to London; the former, Mr. Sharp, knowing his activity, address, and penetration; the latter, Mr. Guthry a famous zealot. A day being appointed for hearing the two agents, Guthry spoke first, and his speech was so tedious, that when he had finished, the protector told Sharp, that he would hear him another time, for his hour for other business was fast approaching. But Sharp did not altogether relish this delay, and begged to be heard, promising not to be long; and, being permitted to speak, he in very few words urged his cause so well, as to incline Oliver to his party.

Having so far succeeded in this important affair, he returned to the exercise of his function, and always kept a good understanding with the chiefs of the opposite party, that were most eminent for wealth and learning. When general Monk advanced to London, the heads of the church sent Sharp to attend him, to acquaint him with the state of things, and to put him in mind of what was necessary. At the earnest desire of Monk, and the leading presbyteries of Scot-

land; Sharp was sent over to king Charles at Breda, to solicit him to own the Godly sober party. On his return to London, he acquainted his friends that he had found the king very well disposed to Scotland, and resolved not to wrong the settled government of their church; but he apprehended they were mistaken who went about to settle the presbyterian government. His endeavors were not wanting to promote their interest according to covenant; but, finding that cause given up and lost, and the gale blowing strongly for the prelatic party, with many other sober men, he resolved to yield to a liturgy, and moderate episcopacy; and soon after became a zealous member of the church of England; and accepted of the archbishopric of St. Andrews.

In 1686; an unsuccessful attempt was made on his life by James Mitchel, a conventicle preacher, for which he was executed some years after. But, in 1679, he was attacked by nine ruffians on Magask-Moor; about three miles from St. Andrews, where he was murdered in a barbarous and most shocking manner:



SHEBBEARE, (JOHN) was born about the year 1710. He wrote himself into a considerable degree of eminence, but not that sort of which a good man may be proud: He first published the "Marriage Act," a novel, in 1754. The virulence with which he treated the legislature in this novel, produced a warrant for taking him into custody, which was done a few days after it made its appearance: He, sometime after wrote another novel, equally as scurrilous and malignant as the former, entitled "Lydia, or Filial Piety, 1755." He wrote some other things, but what chiefly distinguished this writer, was his "Six Letters to the People of England; from 1755, to 1758," for which the author was exalted to the pillory. After this,

he published some political tracts, in which he always styled himself doctor, although the place where he took his degree never could be ascertained. His politics were latterly thought more favorably of, and he was fortunate enough to enjoy a considerable pension till the day of his death, which happened on the 1st of August 1788.



SHEFFIELD, (JOHN) duke of Buckinghamshire, and a writer of considerable merit, both in prose and verse, was born in the year 1650. When he was nine years old, he lost his father, and his mother marrying lord Ossulston, the care of his education was left entirely to a governor, who travelled with him into France, but did not greatly improve him in his studies. Having, however, fine parts and a turn for study, he made up the defects of his education, and acquired a competent share of learning. In the second Dutch war, he went as a volunteer, and afterwards, between 1673 and 1675, made a campaign in the French service. When Tangier was in danger of being taken by the Moors, he offered to head the forces which were sent to defend it, and was accordingly appointed commander of them. At this time he was earl of Mulgrave, and one of the lords of the bed-chamber, to Charles II. In 1674, he was installed knight of the garter, and now began to make a figure at court. An affection for the princess Ann, and an attempt to be more closely connected with her, involved him in some small disgrace with Charles II. whose favor, however, he soon regained, and ever after enjoyed. He continued in several great posts during the short reign of James II. He had been appointed lord-chamberlain of his majesty's household, in 1685, and was also, one of his privy-council.

He greatly disapproved of several imprudent and unjustifiable measures taken by king James, yet was no

friend to the revolution; and, though he paid his respects to king William before he was advanced to the throne, yet did not hold any post under government for some years after. When it was debated in parliament, whether the prince of Orange should be proclaimed king, or the princess reign solely in her own right, he spoke and voted for the former. King William created him marquis of Normandy; and he likewise enjoyed some considerable posts under that prince, and was generally in his favor and confidence. In April of 1702, after the accession of queen Ann, he was sworn lord-privy-seal, and the same year, was appointed one of the commissioners to treat of an union between England and Scotland; and, in the March following, was created duke of Normandy, and then duke of Buckinghamshire. He was always attached to tory principles, and was instrumental in the change of the Ministry, in 1710. He had been for some time before this, out of place, and did not so much as pay his compliments at court; but, in 1711, he was made steward of her majesty's household, and president of the council, and so continued to the end of her reign. Upon her death, which happened on the 1st of August 1714, he was one of the lords-justices of Great Britain, till George I. arrived from Hanover. After this time, he seems to have been neglected, on account of his possessing principles different from the succeeding ministry; and, he was now thought to be of no farther use. The remaining part of his life he spent in an indolent retirement; and died on the 24th of Feb. 1720-1, aged seventy-five. His remains, after lying some days in state, at Buckingham-House, were buried in Westminster-Abbey, and agreeable to his desire, a monument was erected over him. The duke had three wives, the last named Catherine, natural daughter of James II. by Catherine Sedley, countess of Dorchester. By this lady he had but one son, and he dying at Rome in 1735, when he was but about twenty, left the family estate to be inherited by

natural children, of those the duke had several. His writings are in two volumes, the first contains his poems on different subjects; the second, his works in prose, such as historical memoirs, speeches in parliament, characters, dialogues, critical observations, essays and letters. Our author and his works have received great eulogiums from the public.



SHENSTONE, (WILLIAM) eldest son of a plain uneducated country gentleman of Hales-Owen, Shropshire, who farmed his own estate, was born in Nov. 1714. An old dame first taught him to read; and, whom, in his poem of the "School-Mistress," he has delivered to posterity. He soon became so fond of books, that he was continually calling for new entertainment, and regularly expected, when any of the family went to market, a new book would be given to him. When he was of a suitable age, he went for a time to study grammar at a school in Hales-Owen, and some time after, was placed with Mr. Crumpton, an eminent schoolmaster at Solihul, where he distinguished himself by his great progress in learning. His father died when he was but ten years of age, and at twelve he lost his grandfather, and was left with his brother to the care of his grandmother, who was executrix to the estate. In 1732, he was taken from school and sent to Pembroke college, in Oxford, a society, which for at least half a century has been eminent for English poetry and elegant literature. Here he found advantage and delight, and continued there ten years, though he took no degree. After being there four years, he put on the Civilians gown, but without showing any intention to engage in the profession. He employed his time at Oxford, upon English poetry; and, in 1737, published a small miscellany without putting his name to it. He then wandered about in order to acquaint himself with life; he was

sometimes at London, sometimes at Bath, and at different other places of public resort; but, in his rambles, he never lost sight of his darling study, poetry. In 1740, he published his "Judgment of Hercules," addressed to Mr. Littleton, whose interest he supported with great vigor at an election; two years after, his "School-Mistress" made her appearance. On the death of his guardian, Mr. Dolman, in 1754, the care of his own fortune fell upon himself. For a time he tried to escape it, and lived with his tenants, who were distantly related to him; but, finding that imperfect possession inconvenient, he took the whole estate into his own hands, more with an idea of improving its beauty, than the increase of its produce. Now his delight in rural pleasures began, and likewise his ambition of rural elegance; but in time, his expences brought troubles upon him; he spent his estate in adorning it; and it is very probable that his death was hastened by his anxieties. He died at the Leafowes, of a putrid fever, about five o'clock on Friday morning the 11th of Feb. 1763, and was buried by the side of his brother, in the church-yard of Hales-Owen. He was never married, though it is presumed he might have obtained the lady, whoever she was, that his "Pastoral Ballad," was addressed to. His "Works," were collected by Mr. Doddsley, in three vols. octavo. They consist of odes, elegies, ballads, &c.



SHERIDAN, (THOMAS) son of Thomas Sheridan, D. D. an eminent philological writer, and lexicographer, was born at Quilca in Ireland, in 1721. His father attended himself to the cultivation of his son, and Swift, who was his godfather, observed with pleasure, his literary attainments. In 1734, he was placed in Westminster school, where he continued two years; but on account of the pecuniary difficulties in which his father was at that time involved, he was

obliged to quit it. On his return to Dublin, he entered into the university there, and took his degrees in arts. On the death of his father, it was his intention to succeed him in his profession. But the study of the English language, and the art of oratory, which were totally neglected in all the seminaries of education, became so favorite an object with him, that, in order to cultivate this study with greater success, in the practical as well as theoretical parts, he deemed it expedient to enter upon the stage. In 1743, he accordingly made his first appearance at Dublin, in *Richard III.* and met with unbounded applause. He came to England in 1744, and appeared in *Hamlet* at Covent-Garden. He engaged the next season at Drury-Lane, and played the character of *Siffredi* in *Tancred* and *Sigismunda*. About this time a quarrel ensued between Mr. Garrick and himself, which was not settled when Mr. Sheridan left London. He now returned to Dublin, and became manager of the theatre there, and finding that Mr. Garrick was then out of employment, he, in a very manly manner, invited him over on very liberal terms. Garrick accepted of Sheridan's proposals, and thus they became friends. But though they had a good company, they were not able to perform more than two nights in a week, and the receipt for the season, did not amount to more than fifteen thousand and ninety-six dollars.

Mr. Sheridan in a very short time, found his theatrical reign very turbulent. In particular, the violent behaviour of a drunken young man, in 1747, who found means to raise a party in his favor, produced such disturbances, that the manager was obliged to shut the theatre till the affair was brought before the court of King's-Bench, by two counter trials; in one of which, the manager was tried for an assault on the young man, and acquitted; and the result of the other was, that the rioter, as might justly be expected, who was the cause of all the disturbance, was fined in the sum of five hundred pounds, and to be imprisoned

three months. After he had been in confinement one week, he solicited the interference of his antagonist, who immediately applied to the government, to have the fine remitted, in which he succeeded. He then became solicitor and bail to the court of King's-Bench, for his enlargement, which he likewise obtained. This disagreeable affair, however, was productive of more decency and order than the theatre had been hitherto accustomed to. It was likewise productive of a very fortunate event, it was the means of procuring an introduction to the acquaintance of Miss Frances Chamberlain, grand-daughter of Sir Oliver Chamberlain, the lady who afterwards became his wife; and who, during the controversy occasioned by the riots, wrote a small pamphlet in favor of the manager. This timely interference, attracted the attention of Mr. Sheridan, who obtained an introduction to his fair champion, and, in a short time after married her.

The harmony of the theatre after this event, continued without any interruption worth speaking of, till 1754, when politics ran high. Mr. Sheridan had formed a club, consisting of about fifty noblemen and members of parliament, who made it a point to dine once a week at the managers apartment in the theatre. At this club, no female was admitted except Mrs. Woffington, who always sat as president. The manager had no party views in instituting it; but, in 1753, by means of their president, it was diverted from its original design, and the toasts being generally in favor of the court, Mr. Sheridan himself became obnoxious to the popular party. On the 25th of Feb. 1754, at the representation of the tragedy of Mahomet, Mr. Digges was encored in a speech that contained some severe imprecations against the senators and courtiers. To encore a speech, was not, at that time, more customary in Ireland than it was in England. The pit, however, being filled with the leaders of the popular party, Mr. Digges yielded to the violence of the torrent, repeated the speech, which was received with the loudest

bursts of applause. Mr. Sheridan, previous to the next representation of this tragedy, made some observations in the green-room, on this conduct, as a circumstance of self-degradation in the orator. Mr. Digges of course, desired his directions, in case he should be called on again to repeat the speech, the manager left him to his own discretion. Accordingly, when the play was again performed, the speaker was encored with the same violence as before. Mr. Digges, after professing the great pleasure he should feel in complying with the request of the audience, begged it as a favor, that they would be so obliging as to excuse him, and said, that his compliance would be very injurious to him. There was instantly an unusual vociferation for the manager. Mr. Sheridan, apprehensive of personal outrage, immediately retired to his own house; in the mean time, nothing could appease the audience but his appearance; a messenger was accordingly sent, with directions to assure him, that they would wait one hour for his return. The solicitations of his friends were in vain, and the hour being expired, at a signal given, the inside of the theatre was demolished, and the greatest part of the property destroyed. Mr. Sheridan, after this event, could not again appear before an exasperated audience. He published his case, and after letting his theatre for two years, embarked for England.

On his arrival at London, he engaged at Covent-Garden, and made his first appearance in the latter part of the year 1754, in *Hamlet*. He also produced an alteration of *Coriolanus*, from Shakespeare and Thomson. He likewise performed *Cato*, *Œdipus*, *Richard III.* *Shylock*, *Lord Townly*, *Romeo*, and several other characters; but, his profits fell far short of his hopes. As the successor of Barry, who had gone to Ireland, and the arrival of Garrick, Mr. Sheridan was far from answering the public expectations. Exclusive of some unpleasing peculiarities in his manner, nature had denied him the qualifications

requisite to form a popular actor. Even those who could not but applaud his skill and judgment, generally left the theatre without that complete satisfaction which was to be found at Drury-Lane, where Garrick and nature carried all before them. He now began to be weary of the stage, and wished to turn all his thoughts to his plan of education, and to the publications which were necessary to enforce it.

In 1756, the time for which he had let his theatre expired, and not finding a proper person to succeed himself in the management of it, he found it necessary, notwithstanding the disgust he now felt for the stage, to appear again before a Dublin audience. He hoped by this time, that the ferment there, had subsided. The public, however, demanded an apology for his former conduct, and before he made his appearance, was obliged to promise unconditional submission. The house was very much crowded, and no man ever in such a situation, appeared before the public, with so much address, or spoke to the passions with so much propriety. Tears gushed from the eyes of several of the audience; in a word, his pardon was sealed with loud acclamations.

Mr. Sheridan now met with a new circumstance of mortification. Mr. Barry and Mr. Woodward had been prevailed upon about this time, to engage in the building of a new theatre in Crow-Street. Mr. Sheridan foresaw that this step would not only prove injurious to his interest, but would terminate in the ruin of his opponents. We will not here enter into a detail of the measures he pursued to maintain his ground. He was absurd in some respects; in others, impolitic; in almost all unsuccessful. We shall here only observe, that, on the 27th of April 1759, the theatre, on his account, was entirely closed. Mr. Sheridan during this period, had composed his "Lectures on Elocution," and began to deliver them at London, Oxford, Cambridge, and other places, with unbounded success. At Cambridge, in 1759, he received the de-

gree of M. A. In 1760, he engaged with Mr. Garrick at Drury-Lane. But this union so favorable to both parties, was very soon concluded. The marked approbation of his majesty, to Mr. Sheridan's John, excited the jealousy of Mr. Garrick, who would not suffer that play to be performed afterwards. Disputes arose, and they parted with animosity. In 1769, he exhibited at the Hay-Market, an entertainment of reading, singing, and music, which he called the "Attic Evening Entertainment." A similar species of entertainment, called "Readings," he again attempted in 1785, at Free-Mason's Hall, in conjunction with the late Mr. Henderson, which met with the greatest success.

Previous to this, in 1756, Mr. Sheridan published "British Education; or, The Source of the Disorders of Great Britain; being an Essay, towards Proving, that the Immorality, Ignorance, and False Taste, which so generally prevail, are the necessary and natural Consequences of the present defective System of Education: With an attempt to shew, that a Revival of the Art of Speaking, and the Study of our own Language, might tend, in a great Measure, to the Cure of those Evils." The man of learning and the true patriot, are, in this work, conspicuous. In 1758, this was followed by a spirited oration, on the establishment of a proper mode of education in Ireland, in order to remedy the destructive effects that resulted from the number of absentees from the country. He delivered this oration before the nobility and gentry, assembled at the Music-Hall, in Dublin, on the 6th of Dec. 1757. In 1759, he published "A Discourse delivered at Oxford, &c. Introductory to his Lectures on Elocution." In 1762, his "Dissertation on the Causes of the Difficulties which occur in learning the English Tongue," appeared. The same year he published "A Course of Lectures on Elocution," and, in 1769, "A Plan of Education for the young Nobility and Gentry of

Great Britain." In 1775, appeared, "Lectures on the Art of Reading." In 1780, his "General Dictionary of the English Language," in two vols. 4to. one principal object of which is, to establish a plain and permanent standard of pronunciation. In 1784, he published a new edition of Swift's works, in seventeen vols. 8vo. the first volume of which contains some new and copious memoirs of that celebrated man. The last work of this ingenious and indefatigable writer, was published in 1786, entitled "Elements of English; being a new Method of Teaching the whole Art of Reading and Spelling, Part I. 12mo." Besides these, Mr. Sheridan printed alterations of "The Loyal Lover," from Beaumont and Fletcher, of Romeo and Juliet, and of the Coriolanus before mentioned.

At the accession of his present majesty in 1760, Mr. Sheridan was one of the first on whom, as a man of genius, a pension was conferred. He was employed for two or three of the succeeding years in delivering lectures in different parts of the kingdom; and he was honored with so much attention in Scotland, as to have a society established for promoting the reading and speaking the English language. The persons who composed this society, were some of the principal literary characters in that part of the kingdom. His lectures, in a general way, were approved of; although Mr. Foote produced a burlesque on them, in 1762, at the Hay-Market, from which they sustained a slight injury. He went to France, and took up his residence at Blois, where he lost his wife, who died on the 26th of Sept. 1766, leaving two sons splendid ornaments to this family of genius. Charles Francis Sheridan, late secretary at war, in Ireland, and author of an excellent "History of the Revolution of Sweden, in 1772," and Richard Brinsley Sheridan, celebrated as a dramatic writer, and one of the most distinguished orators in the senate of Britain. Their mother was born in Ireland, about the year 1724, being descended of a good English family who had re-

moved thither. She produced other works besides the pamphlet already mentioned. Her "Sidney Bid-dulph," may be ranked with the first productions of that class in ours, or in any other language. She also produced a romance in one vol. called "Nour-jahad," in which there is a great deal of imitation productive of an admirable moral. She was likewise the authorefs of two comedies, "The Discovery," and the "Dupe," two excellent performances.

When Mr. Garrick retired from the stage in 1776, those who purchased his share in Drury-Lane theatre, of whom Mr. R. B. Sheridan was one, agreed to invest Mr. Sheridan with the powers of a manager, for which office his abilities well qualified him, his experience and integrity were likewise great induc ments ; but, at the expiration of three years, he relinquished his station.

He visited Ireland in 1786, and was much consulted about some improvements necessary in the modes of education in that kingdom. Finding that his health was on the decline, he returned to England, in hopes that he might there re-establish it, but in this idea he was greatly disappointed, for after he had been some-time in that country, he found that his strength continually failed him, and was convinced that in a very short time he must pay the great debt of nature, which he did on the 14th of August 1788, aged sixty-seven years.



SHOVEL, (SIR CLAUDESLEY) was born about the year 1650, of parents whose circumstances were but middling ; he was put an apprentice to some trade of not much respectibility, at which he continued for some years ; but, finding it impossible to raise his fortune in that way, he went to sea under the protection of Sir Christopher Mynns, as a cabin-boy ; but, applying himself very closely to the study of navigation,

soon became an able seaman, and quickly arrived at preferment. In the year 1674, our merchants in the Mediterranean, being very much distressed by the pirates of Tripoli, a strong squadron was sent into these parts, under the command of Sir John Narborough, who arrived off Tripoli in the spring of the year, and found all things in good order for his reception. He was desirous, according to the instructions of his government, to try negociation before he had recourse to compulsive measures; he accordingly sent Shovel, to demand satisfaction for what was past, and security of their good conduct for the time to come.

Shovel went on shore and delivered his message with great spirit; but the Dey, on account of his youth, treated him with a great deal of disrespect, and sent him back with an indefinite answer. Shovel, on his return to the admiral, acquainted him with some things he had observed on shore. Sir John sent him back with another message, and furnished him with proper rules for conducting his enquiries and observations. At this visit, the Dey's behaviour was much worse than before. When Shovel returned, he assured the admiral, it was very easy to burn the ships in the harbour, notwithstanding their lines and forts; accordingly, on the 4th of March, in the night, Shovel, with all the boats in the fleet, filled with combustible matter, went boldly into the harbour, and met with greater success in destroying the enemy's ships, than could have been expected. Of this circumstance, Sir John Narborough gave so honorable an account in all his letters, that the next year Shovel had the command of the *Sapphire*, given him, a fifth rate; and it was not long after, before he was removed to the *James-Gally*, a fourth rate, in which he continued till the death of Charles II. There were some reasons which engaged king James to employ captain Shovel, though he was a man far from being in his favor; he was accordingly preferred to the *Dover*, in which situation he was till the revolution took place.

He was at the battle of Bantry-Bay, in the *Edgar*, a third rate, and so distinguished himself by his courage and conduct, that when king William came to Portsmouth, he conferred on him the honor of knighthood. In 1690, he was employed in conveying king William and his army into Ireland, who was so highly pleased with his diligence and dexterity, that he did him the honor to deliver him the commission of rear-admiral of the blue, with his own hand. Just before the king set out for Holland, in 1692, he made him rear admiral of the red, and at the same time, appointed him commander of the squadron that was to convey him thither. On his return, Shovel joined admiral Ruffel with the grand fleet, and had a share in the glory of the victory at La-Hogue. In 1700, he was sent to bring the spoils of the Spanish and French fleets from Vigo. In 1703, he commanded the grand fleet up the Streights, where he protected the English trade, and did all that was possible to be done for the relief of the protestants then under arms in the Cevennes, and countenanced such of the Italian powers, as were inclined to favor the allies. In 1704, he was sent to join Sir George Brooke, with a powerful squadron, who commanded a grand fleet in the Mediterranean, and fought in the action off Malaga. Upon his return, he was presented to the queen, by prince George, as lord-high admiral, and met with a very gracious reception from her majesty; and was, the year following, employed as commander in chief. When it was thought necessary to send both a fleet and an army to Spain, in 1705, Sir Cloudesley accepted the command of the fleet, jointly with the earls of Peterborough and Monmouth, which sailed to Lisbon, thence to Catalonia, and arrived before Barcelona on the 12th of Aug. and it was in a great measure owing to his activity in furnishing guns for the batteries, and men to work them, and assisting with his advice, that the place was taken.

After the unsuccessful attempt upon Toulon, in
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which Sir Cloudefley performed all in his power, he bore away for the Streights; and in a short time after, determined to return home. He left nine ships of the line at Gibraltar, with Sir Thomas Dilkes, in order to secure from attack, the coasts of Italy; and then with the remainder of the fleet, consisting of ten ships of the line, four fire ships, a sloop, and a yacht, proceeded for England. On the 22d of Oct. he came into the soundings, and had ninety fathom water. About noon he lay-to, and at six in the evening he made sail again, and stood away under his courses, believing, as it is supposed, that he saw the light on Scilly. Soon after, several ships of his fleet made the signal of distress, as he himself did, and several perished besides the admiral's. There were on board with him in the Association, his sons-in-law, besides many young gentlemen of quality. His body was found by some fishermen the next day, on the island of Scilly, who took a valuable emerald ring from his finger, and then buried him. This circumstance coming to the ears of Mr. Paxton, purser of the Arundel, he discovered the fellows, declared the ring to be the property of Sir Cloudefley Shovel, and compelled them to tell him in what place the body might be found; which he caused to be taken up, and carried on board his own ship to Portsmouth. From here it was conveyed to London, and buried with great solemnity in Westminster-Abbey, where, by the queen's direction, a stately monument was erected to his memory.

At the time of his death, Sir Cloudefley Shovel was rear-admiral of England, admiral of the white, commander in chief of her majesty's fleet, and one of the council to prince George of Denmark, and lord high admiral of England. He married the widow of his patron, Sir John Narborough, by whom he had two daughters.

SIDNEY, (SIR PHILIP) born at Penshurst in Kent, in 1554; was the son of Sir Henry Sidney, by Mary, eldest daughter of John Dudley, duke of Northumberland. His christian name is said to have been given him by king Philip of Spain, then lately married to queen Mary of England. When he was very young, he was sent to Christ Church in Oxford, where he continued till he was seventeen, and then began his travels. The 24th of Aug. 1572, he was at Paris, when the dreadful massacre of the Hugonots took place; and, with other Englishmen, fled to the house of Walsingham, then ambassador from England. From here he went through Lorrain, and by the way of Strasburg and Heidleberg, to Frankfort. He became acquainted with Huberts Languet, in Germany, whose letters to him in Latin, were printed in 1546, at Amsterdam. Sir Philip lived for some months with him at Vienna; and, in September 1573, went into Hungary, and thence into Italy, where he continued all winter and most of the summer of 1574. He then returned to Germany, and in May 1575, to England. In 1576, he was sent by the queen to Randolph, emperor of Germany, to condole with him on the death of Maximilian, and also to other princes of Germany. The next year on his return, he visited Don John of Austria, vice-roy in the Low-Countries, for the king of Spain, and William, prince of Orange; the former of whom, though at first receiving him carelessly, on account of his youth, yet, upon a closer converse, and better knowledge of him, shewed him higher marks of respect, than he did to the ambassadors of great princes. In 1579, though neither magistrate nor counsellor, he opposed the queen's intended marriage with the duke of Anjou, and gave his reasons in a letter humbly addressed to her majesty, which was printed in the "Cabala." About the same time there happened a great quarrel between him and Edward Vere, earl of Oxford, it was brought before the queen, and it was probably the occasion of his with-

drawing himself from court, in 1580. He was supposed to have written his celebrated romance, called, "Arcadia," during his confinement. Her majesty knighted him in 1582. In 1585, he designed an expedition with Sir Francis Drake, into America, but was restrained by the queen, and was made governor of Flushing, and general of the horse. In both of these posts he distinguished himself by his valor and prudence. He surprised Axil in 1586, and preserved the lives and honor of the English army, at the enterprize of Gravelin. But the glory of this Marcellus of the English nation, as it shone exceedingly splendid for the time, so it was but short lived; for, on the 22d of Sept. the same year, he was wounded at the battle of Zutphen, and carried to Arnheim, where, in three weeks time he died. His body, after having been brought to England, was buried in the Cathedral of St. Paul, with great pomp, but never had any monument or inscription over him. James king of Scots, and afterwards of England, honored him with an epitaph of his own composition; in 1587, the university of Oxford published verses to his memory; and many members of Parliament, as well as others, wrote poems on his death. He married the daughter and sole heiress of Sir Francis Walsingham, secretary of State, by whom he had one daughter, who was afterwards married to Roger Manners, earl of Rutland, but died without issue. Sir Philip's widow, afterwards became the wife of Robert Devereux, earl of Essex. It does not appear that any of his writings were printed till after his death. His "Arcadia," which is the chief, was written for the use of his noble, virtuous, and learned sister Mary, wife of Henry, earl of Pembroke. The public have likewise been favored with some pieces of less merit, the productions of his pen, both in verse and prose.

SIDNEY, (ALGERNON) an English gentleman, who set up Marcus Brutus for his pattern, and like him, was massacred for the cause of liberty, was second son of Robert, earl of Leicester, and was born in 1617. We know nothing of his education, or how he spent the younger part of his life. He adhered to the interest of the parliament, during the civil wars, in whose army he was a colonel; and was nominated one of the king's judges, although he did not sit among them. He was an inveterate enemy of Cromwell, after he had made himself protector, on account of the difference of their political principles.

At the restoration, Sidney would not personally accept of the oblivion and indemnity generally granted to the whole nation; but continued abroad till 1677. Then he returned to England, and obtained from the king, a particular pardon, upon repeated promises of constant and quiet obedience for the future. In 1683, he was accused of being concerned in the Rye-House plot; and, after lord Russell had been examined, was next brought before the king and council. He said he would make the best defence he could, if they had any proof against him, but would not fortify their evidence by any thing they should say; so that the examination was very short. In Nov. 1683, he was arraigned for high-treason, before the chief justice Jeffreys, and found guilty. After his conviction, he sent to his nephew by marriage, the marquis of Halifax, a paper to be laid before the king, containing the main points of his defence; upon which he appealed to the king, and desired that he would review the whole matter; but this had no other effect, than to delay his execution for three weeks. When the warrant for his execution was brought, he told the sheriff, that he would not expostulate any thing on his own account, for the world was nothing to him; but he desired that it might be considered how guilty they were of his blood, who had not returned a fair jury, but a packed one, and as directed by the king's solicitor. He

was beheaded on Tower-Hill, on the 7th of Dec. 1683, where he delivered a written paper to the sheriff; but his attainder was reversed, if that could make him any amends, in the first year of William and Mary. He was the author of "Discourses on Government," a work justly and universally esteemed.



SIMPSON, (THOMAS) late professor of the mathematics in the academy at Woolwich, fellow of the Royal Society, and member of the Royal Academy at Stockholm, was born at Market-Bosworth, in Leicestershire, Aug. 20, 1710. His father was a weaver in that town; and, though in tolerable circumstances, yet, intending to bring up his son to his own business, took so little care of his education, as only to have him taught English. In May 1724, there happened a great eclipse of the sun, that was total in several parts of England, which phenomenon struck the mind of young Simpson with a strong curiosity to enter into the reason of it, and so become able to predict the like surprising events. It was, however, a number of years before he could obtain his desire, which at length was gratified by the following accident. Being at the house of a relation, where he had resided for some time, a pedlar happened to come that way, and took a lodging at the same house. This man, to the profession of an itinerant merchant, had joined the more profitable one of a fortune teller, which he performed by judicial astronomy. Simpson looking upon this man a prodigy, endeavored to cultivate an acquaintance with him. He succeeded, and the pedlar intending a journey to Bristol fair, left in his hands, an edition of Cocker's Arithmetic, to which was subjoined, a short appendix, on algebra; and a book of Patridge, the almanack maker, on genitures. These he perused with so much attention, during the absence of his friend, that on his return,

he was amazed: and not long after, Simpson being pretty well qualified to erect a figure himself, having now acquired the ability of writing, did, by the advice of his friend, make an open profession of casting nativities, which was a source of considerable emolument to him, insomuch that he left off weaving, and soon became the oracle of Bosworth and its environs. Scarce a courtship advanced to a match, or a bargain to a sale, without the parties previously consulting the infallible Simpson, about the consequences. Together with his astrology, he had furnished himself with sufficient arithmetic, algebra, and geometry, to qualify him for looking into the Ladies Diary, of which he afterwards had the direction, whereby he came to understand, that there was still a higher branch of mathematical knowledge, than any he had been yet acquainted with, and this was the method of fluxions. He borrowed Stone's Fluxions from an acquaintance, and by this one book, and his own talents, he was enabled, in a few years, to compose a much more regular treatise on that subject, than any that had before appeared in our language.

After he had bid adieu to astrology, and its emoluments, he found it very difficult to support his family; having married a widow with two children, and was likely to have an increase. He came to London, and for some time after, worked at his business in Spital-fields, and when he had any spare time, taught the mathematics. His industry turned to so good account, that he went home and brought up his wife and children to settle in London. The number of his scholars increasing, and his abilities in some measure becoming known to the public, he issued a prospectus for publishing by subscription, "A New Treatise of Fluxions, &c." This was published in 1737. In 1740, he published "A Treatise on the Nature and Laws of Chance," in 4to. also, "Essays on several Curious and Useful Subjects, in Speculative and mixed Mathematics," &c. 8vo. In 1742, "The Doctrine of Annuities

and Réversions, &c." 8vo. This was followed by "An Appendix," in 1742, and at the same time he published "Mathematical Dissertations on a Variety of Physical and Analytical Subjects," 4to. "A Treatise of Algebra," was the next book which he published, to which he added, "The Constitution of a great number of Geometrical Problems, with the method of resolving them Numerically." In 1748, "Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical, with the Construction and Application of Logarithms," came out in octavo. Also, "Select Exercises for young Proficients in the Mathematics," octavo. In 1750, "The Doctrine and Application of Fluxions, &c." two octavo vols. and his "Miscellaneous Tracts," printed in 1757, 4to. was the last book which he gave to the public; and it was a most valuable present, whether we consider the dignity and importance of the subjects, or his sublime and accurate manner of treating them. Several papers of Mr. Simpson's, were read at the Royal society, and printed in their transactions. Mr. Simpson, through the interest and solicitations of William Jones, Esq. was, in 1743, appointed professor of the mathematics, then vacant by the death of Mr. Derham, in the king's academy at Woolwich, his warrant was dated the 25th of Aug. He was chosen a member of the Royal Society not long after. The president and council, in consideration of his very moderate circumstances, were pleased to excuse his admission fees, and likewise his giving bond or security for any future payments.

Here he exerted his faculties to the utmost, in instructing the pupils, who were immediately under him, as well as others, whom the superior officers of the ordnance permitted to be boarded and lodged in his house. He found that his sedentary manner of life greatly impaired his health, and the physicians advising his native air for his recovery, he with some of his relations set out for Bosworth in Feb. 1761. The fatigue of this journey proved too much for his weak frame, for, on his arrival, he found himself so much

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